

UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE PLANS

License Issued to Put Down Its Conduits.

UNDER license granted last week by the Government, the Century Telephone company will very soon begin to tear up streets for the purpose of putting in underground conduits for the laying of wires for their service. The company has capital subscribed for the purpose of laying its lines and putting in its exchange, money to come from San Francisco and the East, and nothing is now lacking of full preparation for work but the adoption of a system, of which three automatic plans are under consideration, and the making of contracts.

The Century company was organized more than a year ago with George W. Smith as president and F. J. Lowrey as treasurer. Its capitalization was \$150,000. There was a hitch over the franchise for the use of the streets, but the plan never was abandoned and finally success has been achieved. Since there has been no complete organization since, but now that the license gives promise of an early completion of the plans, a meeting of the original stockholders will be held very soon. There will be no stock put on the market here, and the men who have carried the scheme to success will continue to manage its affairs for the interested capitalists, most of whom are in the devices which are to be used in the operation of the system.

The plan is to adopt a system of exchange which will do away with the present method of central operators. There are now in existence centrals on the automatic plan, where with as many as 2000 calls, the entire work of the central office is done by one girl. The systems have been so perfected that with copper circuits there is not usually more work in the keeping going of the phones of an exchange than can be done by one man for each 600 or 700 connections. There is no demand upon the centrals except that which may be met by the automatic devices of the system.

There has been ordered for the local system 36,000 feet of underground conduit of the wood and tarred paper variety, which, costing less than the tiled conduits, are considered impervious to water and therefore more available for this climate. The conduits are to be made to carry a dozen cables, and there will be always one of the cells, of three inches diameter, which is to be used for the wires of the Government. It is the plan that when the system is completed the wires now used for the operation of the police and fire alarms will be put underground, the cell reserved for furnishing ample capacity for the cables needed.

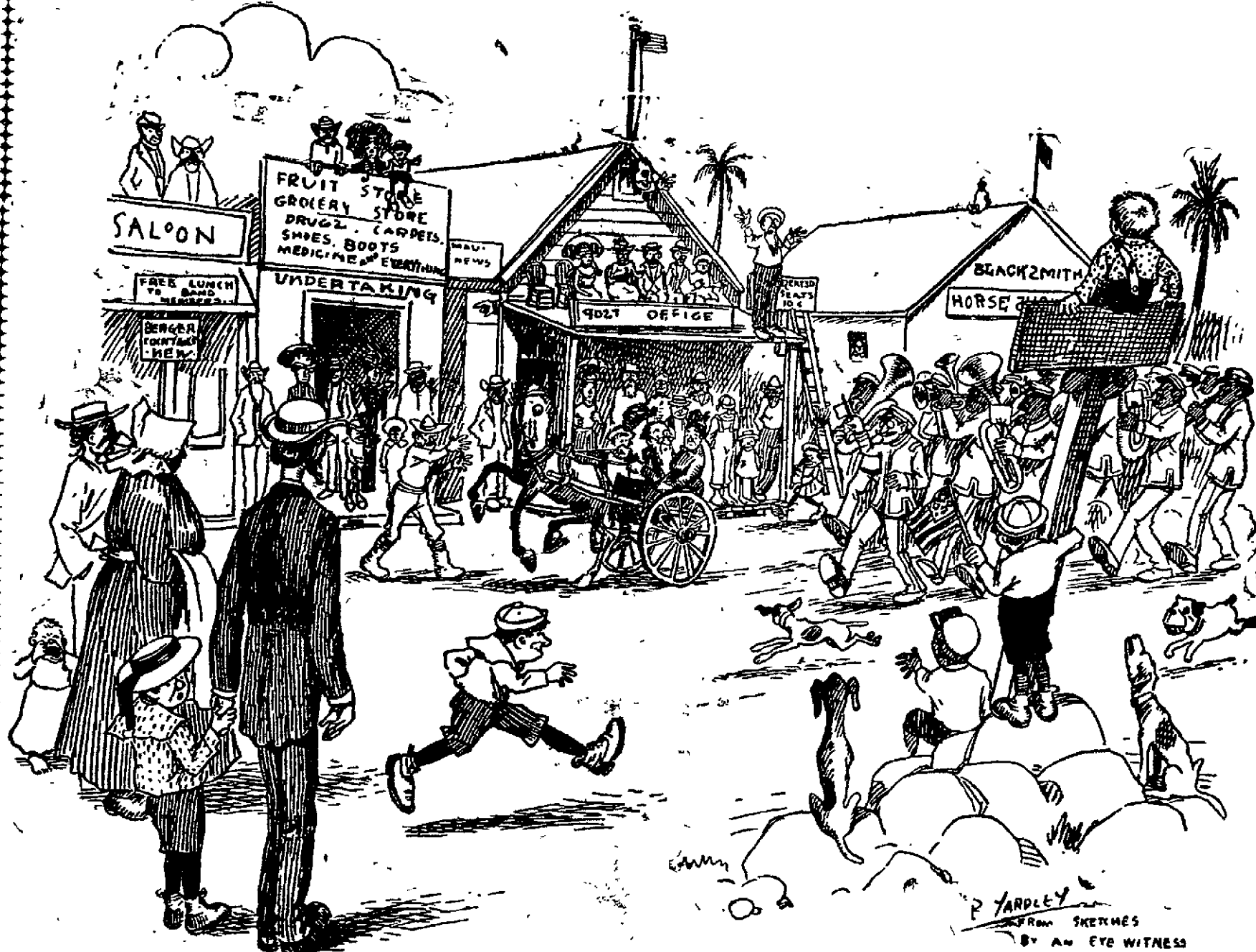
The contract entered into by the Government and the company is one which is aimed by the officials to safeguard in every way the rights of the Government. There is, however, no specification as to rates to be charged, so as it was deemed wise to let this go, owing to the fact that there is in the field a company which has no such regulation in its charter. In the matter of the wires, the contract provides that there shall be service to telephone subscribers within two years from the date of the signing of the agreement. The wires to be laid within the limits bounded by the harbor, Nuuanu, Beretania and Punchbowl streets to be placed under ground, and without those limits there may be aerial wires strung.

In the three years immediately following the commencement of business the area to be covered by underground wires must be extended to the further enclosed limits bounded by Alapai, Punchbowl, School and River streets and the harbor. Within the entire district there shall be reserved the one cell for the use of the Government. This may be utilized in any way the department may see fit and the outlay for laying, maintaining and repairing will constitute the financial cost of the privileges granted in the charter.

The most important clause of the contract, perhaps, is that which is intended to guarantee competition in the furnishing of electric telephone systems in Honolulu. The contract there provides that in the event of any plan for the sale or other transfer of the contract rights of the company there must be granted the written consent of the Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory. There cannot be even a consolidation without this permission and the clause is believed to be so framed that there must be continued service if the company once starts to work to avail itself of the rights in the license.

While the promoters of the corporation have had no thought other than to furnish telephone service in Honolulu at the present, reaching out later for the plantations on the islands, the license gives to it the right to lay lines to run aerial cables on all the islands of the group. In addition there is a franchise for the laying of inter-island cables, but this is far in the future. It is expected that there will be about 100 subscribers to the system, once it goes into service.

WHEN THE BAND CAME TO MAUI



RAPID TRANSIT ROAD WILL BEGIN EXTENSIONS AT ONCE

RAPID transit extensions will be considered by the board of directors of the company at a meeting to be held this week, and the prospects are that immediately there will be asked tenders for the construction of the line of the road from Alapai street out King to the Waikiki road. This will be the first of the new work which is to be undertaken as the result of the negotiations for the sale of bonds of the line to Boston bankers.

The new financial arrangements of the company promise to be of great value to the corporation and the city, in more ways than one. By the arrangements completed there will be put into the treasury of the company a sum close to \$300,000. The first uses to which this money is to be put is the payment of all Honolulu indebtedness, such as notes in bank, the open accounts and other charges which will reduce the interest payments from the very first. When all this has been done there will remain in cash in the treasury sufficient funds for the construction and equipment of eight miles of road.

The very first line which will be undertaken will be that out King street. This line will run from the present track on Alapai street, where there are now being laid proper curves and crossings, which primarily will serve for the connection of the line down Alapai with the line which occupies South street. This line will enable the cars of the company to reach the material yards in South street, where are stored the poles, rails, ties and plates for the road which is to be built during this summer.

The construction of the Waikiki King street line will be the first, but not the only line to be pushed as soon as arrangements for the work can be made. The new construction which has been proposed and will be made the objects of the use of the new resources of the company, comprises three lines. The first will extend from Alapai street out King and the Waikiki road to Kapiolani Park. The exact route cannot be decided at the present time, owing to the fact that the widening of the road is still in question. If the plans go through there will be no delay in putting down the roadbed clear through to the park. If there should be any hitch in the widening process there will be an extension of the road out King street to McCully street, and the route across the lands of the Pawaia tract to the Waikiki road, at the junction of the Kalia road, will be followed. This contemplated the early settlement of the dispute over the right to cross one lot in the tract, which it is thought will be quickly disposed of by the courts. In the event of the line running out the Waikiki road from the King street junction, it is probable that the connection between the present line and the new one will be by a short spur down Punahou street.

The second line which is to be constructed is that from Alapai street, out King to Liliha street. This will mean a double track from a point just west of the Nuuanu stream to the Liliha street cut-out. The plan for this double track contemplates the running of the cars of the company upon two routes; that which extends from Willie

REPUBLICAN RULES WILL BE PREPARED FOR UNITY

IN the pockets of most of the representative Republicans of the city, especially those who are believed to be in sympathy with the rules reported to the committee by the subcommittee of the Territorial body, there rest proof sheets of the rules, which are to come up for discussion on Saturday evening. And from the expressions of those who have looked into the draft of laws, there will be a long and hot fight before there is any adoption of some of the sections of the various articles.

There is any amount of trouble lurking within the rules draft, for the proponents of the plan. There are a number of points which will bring up contests, but there is not a single one which will cause the debate and the trouble generally as the Joker which betrays the fine Tammany hand of the Fifth district representative who drew the rules. This is section 4 of article 2, which is devoted to the powers and duties of the district committees. The paragraph reads as follows:

Sec. 4. The nomination of candidates for Senator in districts where the representative and senatorial districts are not co-extensive shall be made by the several district committees within such senatorial district sitting separately. Each district shall be entitled to the same representation on the Senatorial ticket as is allowed by law, or that is enjoyed by any other district within the same senatorial district.

This was the course which was followed two years ago, but it is conceded that the course then was necessary, owing to the absence of a line upon the strength of the representative districts. It has been developed that in the Fifth district there are only 800 voters, while in the Fourth there are about 1400. The leaders of the party insist that there is no reason for the giving of equal representation to the districts, and in the larger sense they oppose the whole plan, as the senatorial district comprises the entire island of Oahu, which does not recognize the existence of any divisions, so that there is nothing to be gained by the putting in of the artificial line for political purposes. This section is likely to be changed if the sentiments expressed yesterday are put into the form of votes on Saturday evening.

There will be another change in the plans of the rules committee according to the present outlook. The idea is one which is brought out in the directions for the formation of district clubs. There is no provision for the applicant for membership to give any promise that he will act at the next election with the Republican party, more than one that the recruit has been a Republican in the past. There will be proposed a plan that each new member be compelled to take some obligation that he intends to vote the Republican ticket at the fall election, and there seems to be an assurance of a majority of votes on that side of the fence.

In the same connection there will be a lively discussion of the plan for the keeping open of the club registers until the close of the polls on primary day. There is much objection to the idea, as there is provided an executive committee which may supervise the club

UNITED STATES WILL NOT DO IT

Board of Health Hears From Wyman.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

THERE was a full attendance at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health and the members transacted considerable business. Most important probably was the communication from Surgeon General Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital service in regard to the request of the local authorities for the cleansing of the city by the Federal Government. The answer was not favorable, but in view of the fact that such a report was anticipated and that the city is in far better sanitary condition than at the time of the agitation, and not in need of such help, it caused little surprise.

The letter from the Surgeon General was in response to a communication from President Sloggett through Dr. Cofer, and no action will be taken upon it until after a conference with committees from the Merchants' Exchange and Chamber of Commerce, which is called for next Wednesday. The letter says:

"Referring to your reference of March 12, 1902, upon a letter of the same date from the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii, inquiring whether the epidemic fund is available for cleaning Honolulu, I have to inform you that said fund is not available for this purpose. It is only used in emergencies and is not used for cleansing a city.

"In the case of San Francisco the salaries of the medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service there on duty during the outbreak of the plague were paid from the epidemic fund, but the expenses of cleaning the city were paid by the city of San Francisco and the State of California jointly. Respectfully,
WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon General Marine Hospital Service.

Upon motion it was decided to invite a committee from the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange to confer with the board in regard to the letter at the next regular meeting.

OTHER MATTERS.

The resolution condemning the shacks at Kahului, Maui, was laid over upon objection of Mr. Mott-Smith, who said he had some doubt as to the legality of the board's contemplated action, in the absence of a specific regulation giving authority.

City Sanitary Officer Tracy reported that the Hing Chong premises on Nuuanu street were in an insanitary condition, and that the owner had not obeyed the instructions of the health authorities in improving conditions. Hing Chong appeared before the board and promised to do as requested, and was given two weeks' time to comply with the recommendations of the city sanitary officer.

The board granted L. S. Thompson, Government physician at Kau, Hawaii, three months' leave of absence, and his place will be temporarily filled by Dr. J. L. McClelland.

Permission was granted to Brother Lawrence to remain in the Baldwin Home on Molokai during the illness of Homer Serrapin.

Progress was reported upon the new building of the Metropolitan Meat Co. in Kalia, and the action of the president in granting leave to connect the sewer with Kalia stream under certain conditions was approved.

The petition of Mrs. Kaleo Millkaa to go to Molokai on business with her husband was granted, on condition that she remain in the corral. She asked to stay a week, but will be allowed only to remain between steamers.

Dr. Cofer reported: From Sydney, sixty cases of plague up to April 1st, with fifteen deaths. At Manila, up to March 31st, eighty-four cases of cholera with sixty-five deaths, one death from plague, and two smallpox cases with no deaths.

A letter from Dr. B. D. Harrison asking the co-operation of the board with the boards of the various states, in securing uniform examinations for physicians, was referred to the Board of Medical Examiners for an expression of opinion. Dr. Harrison is desirous of securing laws which will permit a physician licensed in one state to be allowed to practice in any other state or territory without the requirement of a new medical examination.

The plumbing inspector reported as follows:

I beg to submit herewith report of the plumbing work of this office for the semi-monthly period ending April 15, 1902.

Number of plans filed, 34.
Number of permits issued, 36.
Number of inspections made, 115.
Number of final certificates issued, 81.
Number of sewer connections made, 18.

MOLOKAI MATTERS.

Correspondence was read between Dr. Sloggett and Dr. Oliver, in which the resignation of the latter was formally requested. In his reply Dr. Oliver requested.

(Continued on page 8.)

BOYD GETS A BIT ANGRY

Doesn't Like E. A. Mott-Smith's Remarks.

(From Thursday's daily.)

A SLIGHT disagreement between J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, and E. A. Mott-Smith enlivened yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health. Boyd took exception to statements made by Mr. Mott-Smith in reference to the stone crusher near the insane asylum and finally left the meeting.

The old crusher controversy was called up immediately after the reading of the minutes, when the following report by City Sanitary Officer Tracy upon the condition of Nuuanu district streets was presented:

Dr. H. C. Sloggett, President Board of Health.

Dear Sir:—In regard to the sanitary condition of the streets Ewa of Nuuanu stream, I beg leave to report as follows:

King street beyond Liliha street has been properly macadamized and is in good condition. From Liliha street to the Nuuanu stream it is uneven but is all right, except at the junction of the Prison road, where a pond of mud gathers after every rain and owing to the heavy traffic at the point is anything but pleasant driving. All the street sweepings at this place of course are thrown into the mud and not cleaned up, with the result that sanitary conditions are not as they should be. Proper macadamizing would do away with this trouble to a great extent, especially as the grade of the gutter on the mauka side is in the wrong direction.

The Prison and Iwilei roads are as good as any road which is not macadamized. In other words, when wet mud holes and ruts are bound to be formed. They are not insanitary.

Beretania street likewise from King street junction to Nuuanu stream is as good a street as can be expected where there is no top dressing. It drains well and there are no insanitary places in it.

Aala lane is rather flat, but there is no water standing in it after a rain, and while proper macadamizing would help its appearance and smoothness, it would not materially alter its sanitary condition.

Kukul street, Ewa of the stream, is in a deplorable state, not due so much to the fault of the street as to an awai which has broken its banks and sought another outlet with the result that the piece of street is impassable at present. Its appearance is a great deal worse than its sanitary condition.

Vineyard street in heavy weather is six inches deep in mud, but there are no low places in it. All water runs off. Of course, when the street is so muddy it is difficult for the garbage and excrement carts to do as thorough work as should be done, and a good road would help matters, yet in itself the street is in no wise a menace to the health of the inhabitants of the vicinity.

Liliha street is in a chaotic state, due to the work once begun not having been finished. All the street drains well, and the street is not a nuisance except that it is hard on the vehicles and those in them.

School street is all right. A little work on the same would improve it.

To sum up in a few words, there are two places which need attention from a sanitary standpoint, King street at the junction of the Prison road, and the piece of Kukul street Ewa of Nuuanu stream. It is admitted that improving the condition of the streets will to a certain extent help sanitary matters, but there is no crying need for such work at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

City Sanitary Officer.

President Sloggett requested Superintendent Boyd to make a statement, which he did, though saying that in his opinion the members of the board had prejudged the matter. He stated that the residents of the Fifth district had complained to him of the insanitary conditions and bad roads, and he was desirous of giving relief if possible. The only way by which this could be done was to reopen the asylum stone crusher, and he was willing to assume any conditions imposed by the board if allowed to do this. Stone could be hauled from this crusher at from fifty to sixty cents per load, while at the Mausoleum the cost would be \$1.50 per load.

Mr. Mott-Smith replied that the members of the board were agreed on the proposition that either the stone crusher or the asylum must be moved, and it was simply a question of expediency. He understood that the cost of removal of the crusher would be from \$3000 to \$5000, and it was impossible to do anything with the asylum for that amount. But in any event the welfare of the inmates outweighed any question of expense, and he did not believe the board should recede from its former position. He said he wanted to see the roads repaired, but not at the expense of the inmates of the asylum.

Dr. Sloggett here inquired of Mr. Boyd what the cost of the removal of the stone crusher would be. It won't exceed \$3000," was the reply.

"There is a place for the present location which would fit the bill," added Mr. Mott-Smith. In company with the Governor I inspected it one time.

"The Governor told me nothing of such a location," said Boyd.

"It is near the present crusher site, but around the nob of the hill, so that the sound will be carried away from the asylum."

"Well, if the Governor has decided upon a site I don't suppose this request would have been made. I would not have sent the letter at all."

Dr. Cooper here stated that Mr. Mott-Smith had appointed a committee of one to each of the public works.

Mr. Mott-Smith said that he wished to instruct the Superintendent of Public Works as to what should be done, and the latter was getting paid for his work anyway.

"I intend to say," replied Boyd, an-

grily, "that I am fully able to do my duty without the assistance of Mr. Mott-Smith. I know I am paid for my work, but if the honorable gentleman is not being paid for being a member of the Board of Health, he can resign if he wants to."

With these words Mr. Boyd left the room, bowing to the President as he went. Mr. Isenberg said final disposition should be made of the Superintendent's letter, and Dr. Cooper renewed his motion for the appointment of Mr. Mott-Smith as a committee to show Mr. Boyd the proposed site for the crusher.

Mr. Mott-Smith replied that the location would not vanish, and that he did not believe it his line of duty to point out to the Superintendent of Public Works where the rock crusher should be located, as the Department of Public Works was supplied with the necessary maps and information to ascertain these facts. He thought it improper to tell him where it should be located. The matter finally went over upon a motion to lay the letter upon the table, not to be taken up excepting at the request of Superintendent Boyd.

IF EATING WERE A CRIME.

There was a time when Mrs. Hayes considered herself to be what she calls "a gone woman." She actually divided her clothes and other personal effects among her children. Thank Goodness—but here is her story, told in her own way, by all odds the best way.

"Three years ago," she says, "I had dreadful pains across the left side of my stomach and under the shoulder-blades. My left side swelled up a time, work being out of the question. While these fits were on I could neither walk, sit, or stand with comfort."

"I was really ashamed to let the neighbors see me crawling about; so I spent most of my time lying down or leaning against something to ease my dreadful pains."

"I had been a hard-working woman all my life, but now I lost my strength and dreaded to eat anything, knowing the woeful suffering I was sure to experience afterwards, as if eating were somehow a crime against the laws of nature. And at night I rolled and tossed about instead of sleeping."

"The doctor said it was indigestion and no doubt he was right, but he was not able to relieve me."

"I considered myself 'a gone woman' and told my husband I was sure I could not last much longer. Indeed I was so fully persuaded of this, that I actually divided my clothes and personal effects among my children."

"Thank Goodness and Mother Selge's Syrup I have since worn out most of them myself."

"After a lot of coaxing and argument (for I was tired of trying things, and hope had about died away in my heart) I consented to take Selge's Syrup."

"I was not quite sure of the effect of the first bottle but my husband insisted on my going on with it. So I did go on with it, and after I had got through half the second bottle there was no doubt of the result. I was much better; I felt it, and others could see it."

"It was hardly short of a miracle, the way Selge's Syrup brought me round from a poor, weak, and wretched woman, unable to walk or scarcely raise my hand to do the smallest piece of work, it gave me back health and strength, restored me to my husband and family, enabled me to go on with my work once more, and, in short, made me as well as ever I was in my life."

"I am now upwards of 60, and have reared a large family. I have lived in the district about 37 years, and am well-known here." (Mrs.) Julia Hayes, Mount Keira, Paradise, near Wollongong, N. S. W., October 14th, 1899.

Mr. John Hickey, blacksmith, at the same place, writes that he has known Mrs. Hayes all his life, and (in common with many others) knows her statement to be true. He adds that she is respected by everyone.

KONA ALL RIGHT.

Excellent reports came from Kona plantation by the steamer Mauna Loa, which arrived yesterday morning from Hawaii. Most of the laborers are back at work, the mill is working steadily, and grinding out about fifteen tons a day, with the promise that in a short time thirty tons a day will be produced, and in three weeks time the new Kona Plantation railroad will be ready for operating. A gentleman who has spent some time on the plantation states that if the bondholders do not step in and make objections to the manner in which affairs are being conducted, the plantation, under its present receiver management, will be able to work out its own salvation.

The Japanese laborers and planters, numbering about 500 men, are in perfect accord with Receiver M. F. Scott, and an amicable arrangement has been effected whereby the promise of the receiver to pay the men out of the returns of the present crop has been accepted, the men relying upon Mr. Scott to fulfill his pledges to the letter. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the combined efforts of Mr. Scott, Miki Saito, the Japanese Consul, and Chester Doyle.

The mill is running smoothly and on an average of fifteen tons per day has been turned out the output so far being about 200 tons. The capacity will shortly be doubled by the installation of new triple rolls. It is expected this will be accomplished within the next ten days.

The crop will amount to about 300 tons, this being the minimum estimate. This will suffice to put the plantation on a paying basis.

The Plantation Railroad, which is being built by Whitehead and Hawke, is all right. The contract was made in a short time. The contractors state that in three weeks time the locomotives can begin drawing cars over the system, and with this road in operation these connected with the plantation will be able to haul the sugar cane to the mill. The Plantation Railroad is eight miles in length, and of three-foot gauge. It runs from the mill to an elevation of about 500 feet above sea level, where it follows the cane brought down from the higher slopes by means of wire cables. The equipment consists of thirty cars, twenty flats and two locomotives. The contractors commenced building the road last October.

SUGAR AND COFFEE

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—By an agreement of contract formally ratified all refiners throughout the country will sell sugars on uniform terms. This does not mean they will name uniform prices, but that whatever the price, the terms shall remain unchanged. In future, therefore, a price of 5c for granulated will mean the same whether quoted by the Sugar Trust, the National Company or the Arbuckles, and it will not be complicated by any special or extra discounts. During the last year or so there has been considerable irregularity, so far as discounts have been concerned, and refiners have charged their rivals with making secret discounts while apparently maintaining list prices.

The new terms will go into operation on all sugar sold on and after April 15. They follow:

List price, less 15c per hundred pounds, 30 days.

Discount 1 per cent for cash 7 days. Extra discount of 5 points to be paid at end of 60 days to all who have lived up to agreements.

The present terms are list prices, less 1 per cent trade discount, less a second 1 per cent for cash 7 days, and less a third 1 per cent special discount. The last-named 1 per cent special discount was the result of an alleged secret cut by the Sugar Trust which was openly met by the Arbuckles and subsequently put into operation by the National Company.

It is not a fact that the refiners have agreed among themselves in regard to the new terms. The agreement has been entirely between the individual refiners and the National Wholesale Grocers Association. In other words, the grocers have themselves first agreed upon the terms they believe they can live up to and enforce. It is well known that for some years past the wholesale grocers have had great trouble in carrying out what is known as the Equality Plan for the sale of sugars.

In some portions of the country they have been able to maintain the profit they agreed among themselves should be the minimum, namely 15c per hundred pounds; but in many other sections of the country the plan has not been successful. The sections in which they may be said to have been successful are the New England and Eastern States and also some of the Northwestern States, but beyond these sections any maintenance of prices has been irregular and the sugar business, which constitutes so large a share of the business of the wholesale grocer, has in many instances been carried on at an actual loss, on account of the encouragement to use it as a leader for the sale of other merchandise.

The wholesale grocers of the country through their National Executive Committee have for a year or more been at work upon a plan for remedying this unsatisfactory and unprofitable condition, and they this week completed it, and yesterday secured formal promises of co-operation from the refiners. It will, they believe, enable them to effectually carry out the Equality Plan and enable all grocers to secure a moderate profit on sugar. The grocers' committee secured the co-operation of:

SMITH CONTEMPT CASE SUBMITTED

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The first trial for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States in this Territory was begun before Judge Estee yesterday. The trial foreshadows it is said active prosecutions on the part of the Federal authorities of all illicit distillers in the Territory, once evidence is obtained sufficient to warrant trial.

The Casthanas, father and son, were the defendants in the case, and the evidences of their alleged distillery were pretty plainly apparent in the court room. A five gallon demijohn of okolehao was produced in court and Marshal Hendry testified that he had secured it when it was full.

"What's become of the remainder?" asked the Court, for the demijohn was not quite full to the brim. There was no response from the witness, though there was a fusillade of knowing grins directed at the marshal. The copper still, though much the worse for wear, was also introduced in evidence, and witnesses explained its operation. The hearing will be continued at this morning's session of court. The following jurors are hearing the case:

Felix Brughelli, E. E. Hartman, W. A. Hardy, H. Kruger, Chas. J. Fisher.

TAKE RIGHT STEP.

Every ordinary cold is deserving of serious attention:

A step in one direction carries the system from an ordinary cold on into grippe, pneumonia, or consumption.

A step in another direction carries the system back into good health.

Nature and Scott's Emulsion work hand in hand in their effort to make your system take the right step. Nature is working all the time. Scott's Emulsion can't work unless you take it. Scott's Emulsion then makes nature work harder than ever.

If you have only a cold and wish to ensure a favorable outcome, take Scott's Emulsion.

Send for Free Sample
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 405 Pearl St., N. Y.

the refiners on the direct assurance that the Equality Plan would be honestly maintained. The Equality Plan, in brief, is one by which grocers at various jobbing centers throughout the country are placed on equal terms. In other words, the refiners sell at list prices less the discounts; and add to the bill an amount for freight which will give grocers the sugar at a delivered price as low as any other grocer, though he be in some other jobbing center, who may supply their natural territory.

The grocers of the West and in some sections of the South feel satisfied the new plan will prove effective. These are the sections in which the sugar business has been most discouraging. It is generally understood that sugars from New Orleans refiners will in sections where equality prices are in effect, also co-operate.

With the possible exception of New England the wholesale grocers' associations will have no financial control over the operations of their members with the various refiners—not even in the instance of the five-point rebate that is to be allowed after sixty days in the event of the agreement being honestly maintained. The New England Association has in the past, however, distributed discounts among such of its members who have not been proved to have cut prices, and it is possible this association may also, at the request of all its members, be the distributor of the special five-point, sixty-day rebate. It is not probable, however, that refiners will refuse to forward this rebate direct to any buyer who may request it to be sent direct.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The visible coffee supply of the world on April 1, 1902, as compiled from figures received from Exchange correspondents, was as follows:

Stocks	Bags.
England—London	313,276
Liverpool	7,633
Southampton	10,103
Hamburg	1,032,000
Antwerp	323,500
Havre	2,957,000
Bordeaux	55,400
Marseilles	87,100
Trieste	298,560
Netherlands	994,000

Total Europe (all kinds)	6,083,482
Rio	673,343
Santos	955,000
Bahia	48,000
United States (Brazil)	2,102,776
United States, other kinds	329,645—2,432,421
	10,191,903

Exports—	
Exports for U. S. from Brazil	318,000
Exports for U. S. from Europe	Nil
Exports for U. S. from Java and East	31,000
Exports for Europe from Java and East	38,000
Exports for Europe from Brazil	562,000
Exports for Europe from United States	25,000
Exports for Europe from Santos	29,000
Exports for Europe from Bahia	53,000

Total	11,247,903
Against March 1, 1901	1,173,449
Against April 1, 1901	7,122,277

Representing coffee deducted from stocks for shipment and not yet cleared.

Thor. J. Mossman, J. Emmeluth, E. Hammer, Geo. H. Allen, Geo. Campbell, C. M. White, Isaac Noar.

BANKRUPTCY CASE.

In the bankruptcy case of the Austin Publishing Company, Manager Langdon testified that the plant is worth about \$3000. He said also that the Paradise of the Pacific is still being published from the office, and that there is in the neighborhood of \$1500 due for wages. Mr. Russell asked for the appointment of a receiver to keep the plant running until final disposition has been made, and he suggested Marshal Hendry for the position. The Marshal demurred, saying that he had all the office work he could take care of at present. Mr. Langdon suggested S. J. Shaw, to which Mr. Andrews made no objection. Mr. Shaw, however, also refused to accept, and finally John D. Holt was appointed upon giving bond of \$5000.

MANASSE NOT GUILTY.

The jury in the case of Manasse, charged with assaulting a mail carrier, returned a verdict at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, after having deliberated for the greater part of the night. The verdict, which was "not guilty," was read at the opening of court at 10 o'clock.

FEDERAL COURT NOTES.

Philip J. Farley was admitted to practice in the United States Court yesterday.

The fine in the case of Jarro George Campbell was remitted by Judge Estee, the postmaster having reported that the subpoena had not been delivered.

Philip Friedman was adjudged a bankrupt. He stated that his debts amounted to \$250 and his assets were nothing. "I guess your creditors are not very much interested in this case," remarked the court.

SUPREME COURT.

The arguments in the Smith contempt case were concluded at noon yesterday and the matter was submitted to the Supreme Court. The attorneys being given five days in which to file briefs. George Davis occupied nearly the entire morning in his argument, dwelling chiefly upon the point that courts cannot have their inherent rights to punish for contempt limited by the legislature. He did not believe that the newspapers should be allowed to lampoon Judge Gear and flourish the McCallister cartoon wildly about during his argument. "It seems to me that \$250 a month is a small amount for a judge to be compelled to stand all the abuse he has been getting. Why, any lawyer can make that amount in this community easily."

Mr. Lewis replied briefly, claiming that the court did not have jurisdiction to render the judgment in the manner it did. The Supreme Court gave the attorneys five days in which to file briefs.

JUDGE LITTLE REVERSED.

The Supreme Court handed down opinions in two cases yesterday reversing Judge Little of the Fourth Circuit. The court makes an important ruling, in holding that delinquent taxes cannot be taken out of the proceeds of a mortgage sale, when the tax collector is not a party to the suit. The decision is in the case of T. H. Davies & Co. vs. F. H. Wakefield, and is written by Justice Galbraith. The syllabus says:

ARGUE TO FIRE COURT

The Insurance Men Present Their Claims.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Court of Fire Commissioners heard arguments yesterday upon the liability of the government for the claims made by the insurance companies for losses paid by them as a result of the plague fire. The amount claimed by these companies is about \$30,000. The claimants are the North German Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., North British and Mercantile, New Zealand, Transatlantic, Royal, Fireman's Fund and Liverpool, London and Globe. The insurance companies were represented by Judge Silliman, A. G. M. Robertson and Mr. Holmes, while Attorney General Dole represented the government.

Mr. Dole opened the argument, addressing the court for nearly the entire morning session. He contended that the legislature did not provide for payment of fire losses adjusted by the insurance companies, that they were taking that risk, and had been receiving premiums year after year upon the possible contingency of a fire. The policies contained the provision, by order of the civil authorities, "the insurance companies were bound by their contract."

These insurance claimants assumed the risk by burnings "by order of the civil authorities." They put this liability in the contracts of insurance which they issued. They took pay for it in the shape of premiums. They did this, presumably knowing that there was at the time no remedy against anyone for the destruction of property or other such circumstances. Their liability to insurers was a business contract, to which the government was in no sense a party. In reimbursing insurers, they have simply lived up to their contracts with them.

It was argued also that the insurance companies had no property and consequently did not come within the provisions of the act, they did not suffer any loss by paying that which they were bound to pay under their contracts with the insured.

To admit the claims of these companies is to pay them twice at the expense either of the taxpayers at large, or of the actual sufferers from the sanitary fires—once in the premiums which they have received for assuming the risk, and again in relieving them, at the expense of taxpayers or other such persons, of the risk which they assumed as a matter of business.

If these insurance claims are allowed and the claims in the aggregate are more than fifteen hundred thousand dollars, the eighty thousand dollars must be deducted, pro rata, from the amounts to be paid the actual sufferers from these fires. On the other hand, if the aggregate of claims does not exceed fifteen hundred thousand dollars, including the insurance claims, then the insurance claims, if allowed, will be paid by the taxpayers of the Territory. It is submitted, in either case, such payment will be contrary to the letter and to the spirit of the act; and will be, in effect, a gift to corporations that have already, in the shape of premiums, received payment for all their losses.

Mr. Holmes replied briefly, arguing that the legislature intended to pay all sufferers from the fire, and that the insurance companies had been damaged by the conflagration as much as any person. Only a few companies had the provision protecting policy holders from loss by fire stated by civil authorities and justices demanded that the government protect these companies. He contended further that the companies could have made a secret agreement with the policy holders, promising reimbursement in case the government did not act, and in that event the Territory would have been compelled to pay the claims. By paying these losses the claims were assigned to the insurance companies and they were entitled to reimbursement. He also contended that the constitutional provision that "private property may not be taken without just compensation," and said that the legislature evidently intended that the insurance companies should be included in the adjustment.

Mr. Robertson stated that it made no difference who owned the buildings that were burned, and that the insurance companies and the government were entitled to the award. The government, he said, admitted its liability when it passed the act appropriating a million and a half dollars for the payment of claims. Judge Silliman also spoke briefly, and Mr. Dole concluded the arguments. The court took the matter under advisement, and will not render a decision for some time.

The court makes the same ruling in the case of C. C. Kennedy vs. F. M. Wakefield, also an appeal from Hilo, in which exactly the same principles were involved. The ruling is based upon that in the above case.

Yesterday afternoon the Supreme Court heard arguments in the case of Honolulu Investment Company vs. H. Rowland and others.

Territory vs. Kia, cruelty to animals. Twenty days' sentence and fined \$20.

Territory vs. J. T. Figuerado, Manuel Carralho and J. J. Souza, assault, fined \$25 each.

Territory vs. Kwong Chin, assault and battery, fined \$25.

Territory vs. Sam Alapai, gambling, fined \$25 and costs.

BEFORE JUDGE ROBINSON. Judgment was conferred yesterday in the case of J. Alfred Magoon vs. W. C. Achi.

A demurrer has been filed in the divorce case of Carolina G. Silva vs. M. G. Silva. It is alleged that the libel is defective and that the court has no jurisdiction.

COULD FILL THE PAPER WITH THEM. This paper might be filled with items like the following, and every one be the absolute truth. "I had rheumatism for years and tried almost everything, but got no permanent relief until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm, three bottles of which have cured me. It is the best medicine I ever used."—Philip H. Rhoads, Pennville, Mo., U. S. A. Pain Balm is for sale by all druggists and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

YES OR NO?

Honolulu People Are Respectfully Asked to Answer These Questions.

Is there anything in the evidence of one's senses?

Is there anything in the testimony of one's friends?

Can reliance be placed upon statements from people we know?

Are the opinions of local citizens of any greater moment than those of strangers?

Would you sooner believe people living in some far-away place than residents of your own city?

We think not! for home proof is easily investigated.

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Trust officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best I have fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Beat at the lowest price at Hopp's

Oak Chiffoniers

There is no place in the world where a chiffonier is so much needed as in Honolulu.

In this climate where ladies require many changes of clothing there is a demand for space in which to put things away. One of our chiffoniers will not only be a convenience but add to the appearance of your chamber.

Extension Dining Tables

Either round or square and a new stock of

Round Card Tables

Now in stock—a handsome assortment of

Portiers and Rugs

Come and see these goods—they include all kinds and the prices are low.

Our Upholstering

Is considered—and deservedly so—to be the best in the city, the reason being that we employ men who understand their business and we give it our attention.

Mattresses made to order. French polishing and furniture repairing.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE

DEANERS

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

OUR SODA WATER

IS THE BEST So is Our

PUBLIC WATERS OF HAWAII

Full Text of the Vandevanter Opinion.

FOLLOWING is the opinion in full of Assistant Attorney General Vandevanter regarding the control of public waters in the Territory of Hawaii. Its importance excuses the large amount of space given to it:

Department of the Interior, Office of the Assistant Attorney General.
Washington, April 4, 1902.
The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir: You have referred to me, for consideration and appropriate action, the application of John Walter Jones, of Honolulu, Hawaii, made to the officers of the Territory of Hawaii, which, if granted by them, would create an easement upon a portion of the public lands in said Territory, coupled with a right to take from adjacent lands during the existence of the easement, earth, rock and timber—the easement and right to be used for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating all works necessary to supply water for irrigating lands, developing power, and for domestic purposes.

The applicant proposes to pay to the Territory, as compensation for the granting of the easement sought, a yearly sum ranging from \$1000 to \$2500, and further proposes to furnish and sell water for domestic and agricultural purposes to those who are acquiring or leasing public lands, and to owners of private lands, the rates therefor to be uniform and to accord of certain specified standards.

It seems that the officers of the Territory are willing, and deem it advisable for the best interests of the Territory, to grant the application, but have withheld final action pending consideration of the application by this department, which is requested by them.

Two questions are presented for consideration: (1) Have the Territorial officers power to grant an easement upon and over public lands of the Territory for the purposes named in the application, and if so, may they authorize the grantees thereof to take from adjacent lands during the life of the easement, earth, rock and timber, the same to be used in the construction, maintenance and repair of the improvement to be erected? (2) Is it necessary for this department to approve the application?

By the Joint Resolution of July 7th, 1893 (30 Stat. 750), accepting the cession of the Hawaiian Islands, it was provided that:

"The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition."

Section 73 of the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141, 154), providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, continued in force, with certain modifications, the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, which were in existence at the date of the passage of the aforesaid act. Among the provisions thus modified and continued in force are the following, being a part of Sections 188 and 193 and subdivision of section 188 of the Civil Laws of Hawaii of 1897:

"Sec. 189. The Commissioner of Public Lands, by and with the authority of the Governor and Attorney General, shall have power to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the public lands, and their property, in such manner as he may deem best for the protection of agriculture, and the general welfare of the Territory, subject, however, to such restrictions as may, from time to time, be expressly provided by law."

"Sec. 188. Sub. 6. A 'land license' means a privilege granted by the Territory for the occupation of land for certain special purposes, such as the mining and removal of timber, the removal of soil, sand, gravel or stone."

"Sec. 193. The Commissioner of Public Lands shall have power from time to time to establish forms of all instruments necessary for carrying out the rules and regulations . . . for the granting of land licenses, etc."

The above are the only provisions in the laws of said Territory under which may be claimed that the power to grant the authority requested exists. As far as I am informed these statutory provisions have not received judicial interpretation, but it has been shown that, prior to the establishment of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, the officers of the Kingdom, charged with the administration of the public land laws, and under provisions similar to the above, granted applications of the character under consideration. Further, that the executive officers of the Republic, under the aforesaid provisions, have heretofore claimed and exercised the same power, and that the annexation of the Territory has granted similar applications, the construction thus given to said provisions, and to provisions of similar port, is entitled to respectful consideration, and should not be disregarded without good reasons. United States vs. Moore (95 U. S. 760, 763).

In determining the extent of power intended to be conferred upon the officers named in said section 189, two questions are presented for consideration, viz: 1. Will the establishment of the laws to supply water for irrigation, and domestic purposes in the Hawaiian Islands protect agriculture and conduct to the general welfare of the Territory? 2. Is the power granted an easement included within power given to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the public lands?

It is well known that a large part of

the islands is arid or semi-arid, and incapable of cultivation without irrigation. The histories of other countries, and the development of our own, demonstrate that the establishment, maintenance and operation of irrigation works, in arid and semi-arid regions, promote and protect agriculture and enhance the general welfare of the State. This fact has long been recognized by Congress and by the people of the Rocky Mountain regions and Pacific slope, as is evidenced by constitutional provisions adopted, and Congressional, state and territorial legislation enacted, to promote, encourage, and protect irrigation enterprises; it has been recognized by the courts, as will appear by reference to judicial approval, construction and application of such laws; it has been recognized by the law-making power of Hawaii, as will be seen in its laws relative to exercise of the right of eminent domain, where power is conferred to take private property for the purpose of "constructing dams, reservoirs, canals, ditches, flumes," etc.

It is now universally conceded that an enterprise which has for its object and purpose, and which is calculated to reclaim from their desert character and bring under cultivation, lands situated in an arid or semi-arid region, is an enterprise that promotes agriculture and adds to the wealth of the community; and it has been too long, and is now too well settled, by high judicial authority, to admit a discussion, that water works used for developing power or for supplying water for domestic purposes, are for the benefit of the public. It follows that, under said section 189, the officers therein named are given the power to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of public lands for the construction, maintenance and operation of such works as are mentioned in the application.

The power to encumber the public lands by the granting of an easement, while not in specific terms given by the section, is clearly included in the words employed. As is plainly evident, the purpose of the section is to protect and promote important beneficial public objects, and should be construed liberally in favor of the public interests. If this can be done without doing violence to its terms (Sutherland, Stat. Const. Sec. 443). Applying this well settled rule of statutory construction to the words employed, there can be no doubt that the legislature intended to confer the minor power of granting an easement when it invested the officers of the Territory with authority to convey the full title to public lands, coupled with authority to lease or otherwise dispose thereof. This view of the meaning of the words employed is strengthened by judicial decisions (as will be seen by reference thereto) wherein were construed terms of similar import in the Federal Constitution and in acts of Congress.

Art. 4, Sec. 3, of the Federal Constitution provides:

"That Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States."

In passing upon this provision the Supreme Court, in United States vs. Gratiot et al. (14 Pet. 526, 537), held that it authorized Congress to enact laws for the leasing of the public domain.

By act of March 3, 1819 (3 Stat. 520), the Secretary of War was authorized, under the direction of the President, to cause to be sold certain military sites. By a subsequent act, passed April 28, 1828 (4 Stat. 264), the President was authorized to sell certain lands which had been conveyed to the Government for forts, arsenals, dockyards, light-houses, or any like purposes, etc.

In November, 1838, the Secretary of War entered into a contract with the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, by the terms of which authority, for an indefinite period, was granted to the company, among other things to construct its railroad over and across lands of the Government included in the site of the Harper's Ferry Military Arsenal. Under said agreement the company entered upon and constructed its line of railroad over and across said lands, and operated said railroad continuously thereafter. Subsequently an action was instituted by the Government against the company to cancel the aforesaid agreement, principally upon the ground of want of power in the Secretary of War to enter into the same. The court dismissed the bill, holding that the Secretary of War, "being invested with authority to dispose of it (the site) by grant in fee, all minor powers over the property are necessarily implied;" and that the railroad company, as well as the public through it had "acquired an easement in the property, so long as it continues to use it for the purposes granted." United States vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company (11 Hughes, 138, S. C.; 24 Fed. Cas., 973, 975).

Taking into consideration the language employed in said section 189 and the rule of construction applicable to the same, I am of the opinion that the power conferred thereby to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the public lands includes authority to grant an easement upon, over, and across them. An easement which is granted for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a public or quasi public improvement necessarily carries with it the right to remove so much of the soil, rock and timber from the land subject thereto as may be necessary in the construction and maintenance of such improvement, but ordinarily such easement does not confer the right to indiscriminately use soil, rock, and trees from adjacent lands for the purposes of construction, maintenance and repair of such improvement.

But it is clear to me that by sections 188 and 193 of said Civil Laws, the Territorial officers are expressly authorized to grant a right to use earth, rock and timber upon adjacent public lands for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and repairing the improvements agreed to be erected by the applicant.

While I recognize that a "license" in its restricted legal sense, means a liberty or privilege upon the lands of another, to be enjoyed at the will of the party who gives it, and that the privilege here sought is not intended to be thus revocable, yet a license, in its enlarged sense, may include a privilege coupled with an interest, in which case it is not revocable at the will of the licensor.

This enlarged sense was evidently intended by the Legislature of Hawaii to be included in the term "license" as used in the statute. After defining, in

section 188, what a "land license" is, the Legislature, by section 193, conferred upon the Commissioner of Public Lands power to make rules and regulations for the granting of the same; and in section 198, sub-division 4, recognizes that contracts may be made respecting "licenses, or other disposition of public lands." The employment of the words "granting" and "contracts" relative to "land licenses," shows that the legislature contemplated such licenses might be issued coupled with an interest in the grant.

The power to grant the authority asked is conferred upon the officers of the Territory by the local laws which Congress, by express direction, has continued in force, and the exercise of the power in no way depends upon the action of this department, hence, it is not necessary that the application should be approved by you.

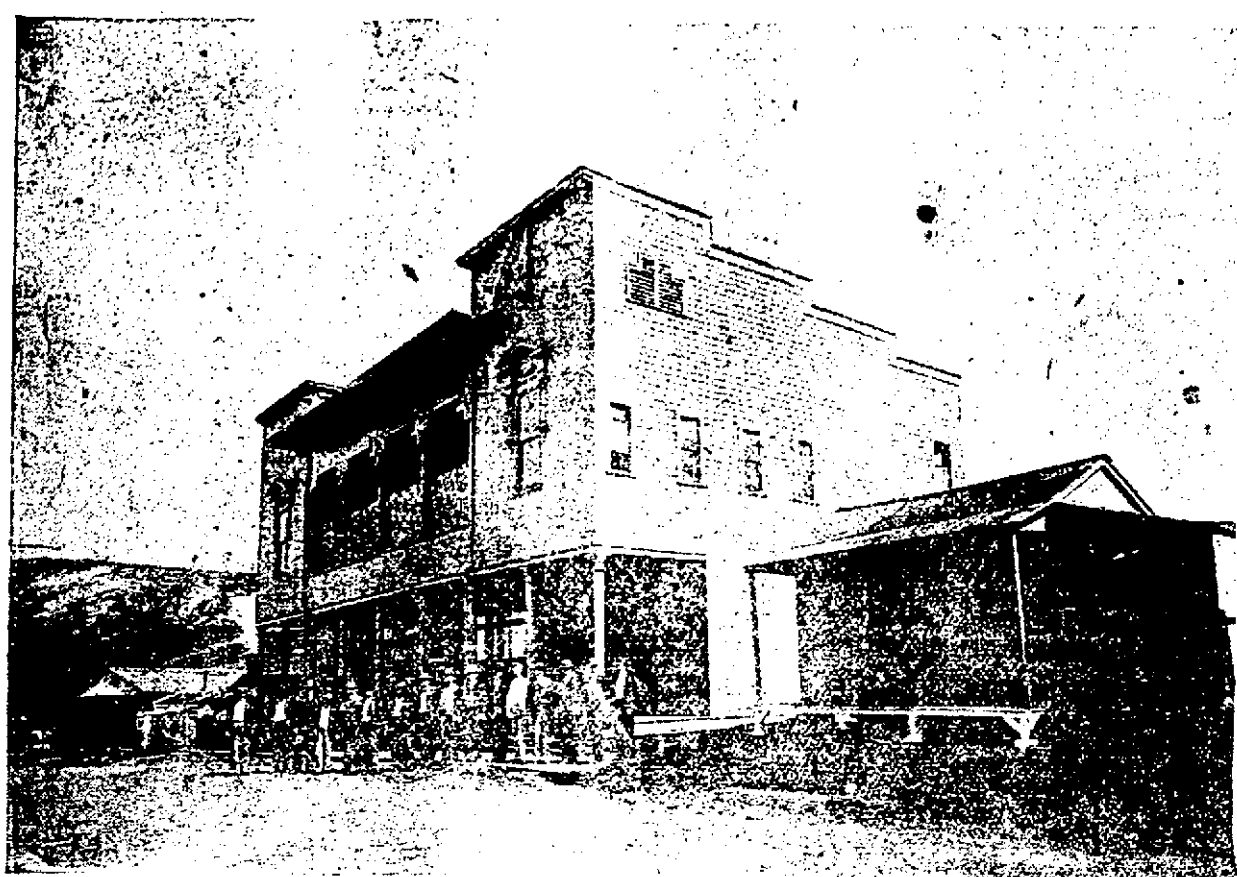
In the application it is conditioned, among other things, that the privileges asked for, if granted, shall, within five years, be surrendered to the Territory, and when so surrendered be immediately issued to a corporation to be formed for the purpose of owning, maintaining and operating said works. I do not feel called upon to say whether or how such an easement or privilege as is here sought may be transferred or conveyed to another, but I do feel constrained to say that the latter part of this provision is objectionable. The present officers cannot bind their successors or Congress in that way.

I am of the opinion, and so advise you, that the privileges requested by the applicant are within the power of the officers of the Territory to grant, and that it is not necessary for you to approve the application. Very respectfully,
(Signed.)

WILLIS VANDEVANTER,
Assistant Attorney General.
Approved, April 4, 1902:
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

King Edward has a new automobile. Scandinavians are colonizing in Alaska. Serious riots are reported from Brussels. Chicago is suffering from incendiary fires. Amos J. Cummings is ill in Baltimore. China has another anti-foreign outbreak. France has sent more troops to the Congo. A Bulgarian brigand band was slain by Turks. Kid McCoy has been married for a third time. The McKinley pension bill has become a law. Haytian rebels were defeated by government troops. England feels the growing scarcity of American meat. England may impose a tax upon grain and flour. The wife of Rear Admiral Kempff died at Oakland. Washington State wants a permanent army camp. Chicago is to have a million dollar apartment house. Major Grandy, U. S. A., died at Lipa, P. I., of apoplexy. England promises a firmer policy in dealing with the Irish. The President has signed the bill abolishing the war tax. Five officers were killed in a fight with Tennessee bandits. Stella, Wash., will send out four big lumber rafts this season. W. W. Rockhill may get Conger's case as Minister to China. The Fair heirs are in possession of the property, worth \$17,000,000. Speaker Henderson's opponent for representative has withdrawn. E. H. Harriman has been elected president of the Southern Pacific. Cecil Rhodes has been laid at rest at the summit of Motopopo Hills. Gen. MacArthur says the Philippines are capable of great development. Major Pruden, assistant secretary to the President, is in better health. A Chicago man will try to reach the north pole by means of an airship. J. Pierpont Morgan has sailed for Gibraltar in his steam yacht Corsair. James S. Clarkson, late of Iowa, will be surveyor of customs at New York. Eugene F. Ware of Kansas will succeed Evans at the head of the Pension office. General MacArthur is before the Senate telling of conditions in the Philippines. The trial of Dimmick on a charge of robbing the San Francisco mint has begun. The Transvaal produced 104,127 ounces of gold during the month of March. King Edward saw the play of Ben Hur from a special box constructed in the pit. There is a rush of young men to enter the army, but not one in seven is accepted. The freight rates to Alaska have



WAILUKU'S K. OF P. LODGE

NEW COMPANY WILL TAKE M'CULLY ESTATE LANDS

PURSUANT to arrangements practically completed there will be organized soon a new corporation to take over all the interest of Mrs. Ellen M'Cully Higgins in the lands which have recently been exploited by the Waikiki Land and Loan Association. This company will be incorporated on a basis of \$80,000 capital, of which three-fourths will be paid up. The interests of Mrs. Higgins will be purchased in fee and the land will go to the new corporation subject only to the two mortgages, one of \$60,000 to the Queen's Hospital, and one of \$6000 to James McKee and associates. The plans for the taking over of the properties of Mrs. M'Cully Higgins have been under consideration for several weeks. The basis of every discussion has been the purchase of the titles, so as to free the lands and permit of a course in general which would mean the discontinuance of the suits which have been instituted, and would allow the ownership to be in the corporation which has the handling of the lands. The plan adopted was the purchase of the interest of Mrs. M'Cully Higgins by Oscar E. White, he giving in return sugar shares to the value on their face of some \$62,000, the selling price being some \$15,000 less. This, in addition to the \$10,000 she has already received, makes the actual purchase price of the lands.

The stock already taken in the company which is to be formed is subscribed as follows: C. M. Cooke, \$5000; P. C. Jones, \$5000; H. Waterhouse &

Company, \$5000; J. B. Atherton, \$5000; G. N. Wilcox and others, \$7500; B. F. Dillingham, \$2000; C. J. Hutchins, \$1500; F. A. Schaefer, \$1000; James McKee and associates, \$10,000, and O. E. White, \$15,000. The remainder of the capital stock will be kept in the treasury for future sales if needed in the conduct of the business of the company. The plans of the corporation so far as outlined prior to incorporation are that the lands will be handled by James McKee and his associates, and the lots placed on sale at prices from \$600 to \$1000, every effort being made to make the land move rapidly so that the main mortgage, that of the Queen's Hospital, may be paid off. This will have charge of any filling or street grading that may be undertaken, to be paid for either from receipts or sales of treasury stock.

The first move after the paying in of the capital and the incorporation of the company, which will then receive a conveyance of the fee of the M'Cully estate holdings in Pawaia, will be the making of a new mortgage to the Queen's Hospital, in which the name of the corporation will take the place of that of Mrs. M'Cully Higgins, and another to James McKee and others, with the same changes. This done, the next step will be the foreclosure of the mortgage given by the Waikiki Land and Loan Association to Mrs. Higgins, which passes to the new owners of the land. This will close out absolutely all interest of that corporation in the deal. It is the plan of the new owners of the lands to improve them as rapidly as the demand for the lots necessitates.

been cut nearly one-third, through competition. Major General Brooke will, it is said, be Quay's candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. Congo natives are on the warpath. Europeans and others have been slain and factories looted. Steyn, De Wet and Delarey had a peace conference between the British lines at Klerksdorp. A favorable report has been made on the bill giving Mrs. McKinley a pension of \$5000 a year. The Vanderbilts have asked of Montreal a franchise to build a tunnel under the St. Lawrence. An Ogden, Utah, boy who let another blow up his stomach with a bicycle pump, may not recover. The Chinese revolt is gaining strength and the Imperial troops are powerless to prevent it. Four thousand plasterers may strike in New York for an increase of pay from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. Mary Prince Wild of Baltimore is to marry Prince Eugene of Sweden, the fourth son of King Oscar. A number of Austrian nobles were

exiled for life for their participation in Vienna gambling scandals. The United States gunboat Machias has been ordered to Colombia to protect American interests there. The New York police are waging war on the big sign nuisance, especially lighted signs in the Tenderloin. General Schofield would abolish the office of commanding general of the Plant, convicted with other soldiers of robbing a Chinese shop at Hongkong.

GOOD FOR RHEUMATISM. Last fall I was taken with a very severe attack of muscular rheumatism which caused me great pain and annoyance. After trying several prescriptions and rheumatic cures, I decided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I had seen advertised in the South Jerseyman. After two applications of this remedy I was much better, and after using one bottle, was completely cured. —Sallie Harris, Salem, N. J., U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Drill Shed and Iwilei Wash Houses
Have Been Painted With . . .

Magnite Cold Water Paint

A powder that mixes readily with cold water. It can be applied to any kind of surface—wood, stone or brick. It does not rub on second coating and is Fire, Water and Weather resisting. Has nearly all the advantages of oil paint at a fraction of the cost. Will last for years and is Unaffected by Gasses and is an excellent . . .

DISINFECTANT

It can be used as a first coating and then regular oil paint applied for a second coat. It is the Best Fire Proof Paint made and the Boston Board of Underwriters make an allowance on insurance rates where it is used. It will not rub, scale or disorder, nor soften with age or moisture. Send for sample card of colors. Full lines of Paints, Oils Varnishes, Turpentine and Brushes.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

907-915 Fort Street, Honolulu.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, \$1.00—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Exported from THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds . . . £2,975,000.

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The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump.

Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Per Month, Foreign \$1.50

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager

TUESDAY APRIL 22

Mr. Sewall's influence at the White House needs a rupture belt.

Judge Humphreys' attack on speculative values must have been a bitter pill for Promoter Gear.

The Bulletin's article reading President Roosevelt out of the Republican party will be sent to him as soon as the presentation copy can be bound in calf.

The fact that a man on Hawaii had his telephone removed because he used profanity over the line, has its general and widespread warning to telephone subscribers here.

Having formally rejected the Advertiser's harmony platform, the anti-Roosevelt faction follows up that exhibition of poor politics by arraigning the President himself.

The prospect of peace in Boerland seems to have resolved itself to a consideration of terms honorable to both sides and considerably cheaper than war for Great Britain.

Will the gentleman who returned from Washington about nine months ago, announcing that he would soon have the scalp of Governor Dole, kindly send his address in the political undertaker?

Home Rulers value too well the influence of the President in favor of their franchise to join the anti-Roosevelt wing of the Republican party in assailing the kind of local government he stands for.

The business community must enjoy the scheme of the bolting Bulletin to set up a combination party of spoils-seekers to control the next Legislature so that bills to increase taxes, multiply offices and destroy confidence among investors may be passed over the Governor's veto.

The Filipinos should not complain that the recent bills do not give them any voice in their own government. There will be enough voting at several governments before any definite plan of dealing with their archipelago has been settled upon.

Delegate Wilcox is all the time writing to his party followers that they must become Republicans if they expect the Territory to get anything from Washington. What a scare he will have when he hears of the scheme to unite them with an anti-Roosevelt faction. If that doesn't cost him postage nothing can.

The term "Sandwich Islands" recurs in news items, scientific addresses and in lectures with a frequency which suggests some other cause than ignorance of the fact that the early name of the group has long been obsolete. One cause of this survival, especially where these islands are mentioned in public speech, is the inability of the mainlander to pronounce "Hawaiian." He usually says "Haywayian" and knows that he is wrong. So to protect himself from a lingual infelicity he says "Sandwich Islands" and lets them go at that.

A city which is outside the United States altogether, save for temporary possession, can get itself cleaned at Federal expense, as witness Havana and Santiago. But a city which is inside the United States, like Honolulu, must pay for its own sanitation, notwithstanding the ill that American commerce is all the time bringing to it. At least that is the decision of the Surgeon General, though one would think that the vital interest the United States has in keeping its Pacific clearing houses clean and free from epidemic would be worth some money to it.

The New York correspondent of William Astor's London journal, who declared America "unbearable for a gentleman," must have thrown a fit when he read that the Rev. Thomas Dixon declared that the American people had the courage of the Celt, the nobility of the Norman, the vigor of the Viking, the energy of the Anglo-Saxon, the tenacity of the Saxon, the daring of the Dane, the gallantry of the Gaul, the freedom of the Frank, the earth-hunger of the Roman, and the stoicism of the Spartan. But after all what does this amount to if the expatriate grandson of the fur trader weighs in and finds us wanting.

The culture of the mushroom on a large scale ought to be practicable here. During and after the prolonged March rains, fine field mushrooms, gathered in neighboring valleys, were marketed in this city. The Advertiser saw telescope baskets full and tested their quality. So valuable is the wild or cultivated mushroom as a substitute for the meat which should be so sparingly used in this climate, and so few are the varieties of fruit and vegetables in hand, that the mushroomers we have the better. Such of our moist and shaded upland ought to be readily adaptable to the needs of this useful and delicious fungi.

Now that the Hawaiians know that entrance upon a career of political career purposes with the Roosevelt policy in these islands can only hurt them politically at Washington, the disposition to come in and be friends has increased. There is a wide-open door in the Roosevelt Republic party for Hawaiians, protecting them on the one hand against hostile action regarding the franchise and on the other against the greed of the carpet-bagger. If the latter ever secure control, he will take the political system and the native the shell. The rebut which the Bulletin's manipulator got the other day when he tried to recruit Home Rulers for an anti-Roosevelt and anti-Dole campaign, is significant of what the intelligent Home Rulers mean to do. They will stand by the President; not with his foes.

CONTROL OF PUBLIC WATERS.

Assistant Attorney General Vandevanter has rendered an opinion, dated April 17, which has been approved and adopted by Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, and which is of great importance to Hawaii. It is printed in full in this issue. It arises in connection with the Kohala Water Ditch proposition, and holds that the local government has the full power over and control of government waters as well as government lands. This is a reversal of a ruling upon the same question made last fall by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ryan.

The effect of this decision is to give to the territorial government the full power to deal directly with either the Parker or Gehl syndicates, precisely as it had claimed the right to do, prior to the rendering of the Ryan decision. The Parker bill, which has passed the House and is now before the Senate Committee on Insular Affairs, was introduced upon the Ryan ruling, upon the hypothesis that the local government had no authority in the matter.

Secretary Hitchcock has written to the committee objecting to the passage of the Parker bill. With this objection before the committee and the fact that the new decision makes an act of Congress unnecessary, there is every probability that the Parker bill will fall of passage.

The people of Hawaii are to be congratulated upon this outcome, first and foremost, because the control of local affairs is left in local hands, where it belongs; and second, because the Parker bill is an attempt to get for nothing valuable public waters, for which a large rental has been offered to the local government, both by Mr. Parker himself, and by the Gehl syndicate.

The Vandevanter decision throws a heavy responsibility upon the territorial officials.

There are two parties asking for the Hamakua-Kohala waters, each offering a large sum therefor. Under these circumstances what can be fairer than to put the lease up at auction at an upset price, with certain conditions, and let the men who will pay the money decide it? The Territory certainly needs every dollar of revenue that it can obtain.

An additional argument in favor of this course is, that it eliminates any possibility of a charge of favoritism. We know of no reason why, in this case, either Mr. Parker or Mr. Gehl should be preferred to the other. A fair field and no favor, should be objected to by either of them and the public would stand to benefit by the transaction.

AMERICA'S GROWTH.

To have successfully predicted the growth of the United States in the Nineteen century at the beginning of that epoch, would have subjected the prophet to an inquiry as to his mental state. Romance and fiction record no sight of fancy which can compare with the actuality in this instance. The growth, the development, material, artistic and educational, and the progress is the more remarkable when it is taken into consideration that there were three wars, innumerable Indian campaigns, and for four years about the middle of the period a devastating inter-tribe struggle, which robbed the nation of much of its wealth and manhood. The Washington Post thus digests a recent report of the Bureau of Statistics made public at the Capital:

In 1800—three years before expansion began—the area of the republic was 2,278,443 square miles. The population was 578,843—a total now exceeded by each of several States and much less than double the aggregate of a single city. The population per square mile was 6.41. The public debt was \$32,976,294 and the net revenue only \$10,343,740, scarcely sufficient to run a single third-class city of these days for a year. But it met all the wants of the nation, for the net ordinary expenditure was \$7,411,370, of which \$2,560,879 was for the army, \$3,445,716 for the navy, and \$4,131 for pensions. Exports were worth \$7,971,780, imports \$9,252,783. American tonnage in the foreign trade was 659,921 tons. The number of postoffices 963, with receipts of \$280,894.

New York City requires annually for its government more than twelve times the cost of the national government in 1800, and the police department of a first-class city now calls for more money than our army and navy cost a century ago.

In 1900 our area, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and other insular acquisitions, had grown from 2,278,443 to 3,025,600 square miles. Population had climbed to 76,363,567, and population per square mile to 25.22, leaving plenty of room for increase. The estimated wealth in 1900 was \$94,000,000,000, but it is impossible to make a reliable estimate on that subject. The general opinion is that this is too high, but it is not improbable that it is too low. At any rate, the figures are too huge for comprehension by any class of citizens except astronomers. The public debt, despite great reductions from the maximum figures, stood in 1900 at \$2,126,961,092. The net revenue had increased to \$567,240,532; the net ordinary expenditure to \$447,240,448, of which \$124,774,768 was for the army, \$35,953,078 for the navy, and \$144,877,316 for pensions. Exports in 1900 were worth \$1,394,483,082, imports, \$849,941,184. American tonnage in the foreign trade was \$36,694,644. The number of postoffices was 76,683 and the receipts therefrom were \$102,354,579.

We know of no better inspiration to patriotism than the comparison presented in those statistics. And to those who believe in special providences it should be an inspiration to devout gratitude to see "what God has done for this most favored land." But there are some items of great interest as showing the country's growth which must be lost or were not reported in 1800. Upon the estimate of \$94,000,000,000 as the total wealth, the average wealth of every man, woman and child is \$1,235. There are 6,107,652 depositors in savings banks, who have \$2,449,547,885 deposited, and there are besides \$2,508,248,558 of deposits in national banks, exclusive of deposits with trust companies, State banks and private banks. The money in circulation was \$2,055,150,998, averaging \$28.92 to the individual citizen. Gold was produced to a value of \$9,171,000, silver to a value of \$74,532,495.

GOOD GOVERNMENT ASSURED.

One of the best results to come of the hearty endorsement of Governor Dole by President Roosevelt, is the return of business confidence. Uncertainty on that point has had most to do with the recent scare among investors. The latter felt that if a carpet-bag governor and a spoils-seeking legislature should conjoin with a political court, Hawaii would be a good place to bail from. But now the assurance that Dole will bring a sense of relief to the financial and to the apprehensions of the taxpayers.

Hawaii will now go ahead. There will be no carnival of spoils, no extra session, no South Carolina epoch of addition, division and silence. The

only obstacle to good government that remains is the First Circuit Court, but that will be watched from the White House and in case the court gives offense, we know its shrill will be short. The President means to have no disturbers of the peace on the Federal payroll in these islands. So let the political judges keep an eye to the windward.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

R. B. Seike has been appointed first assistant harbor master, vice A. F. Marx, resigned.

Sergeant M. Olival has been promoted to be first sergeant of Company C, Hawaiian National Guard.

A formal written motion to strike the Kamalo case from the calendar was filed yesterday in Supreme Court.

Judge Estee naturalized two citizens yesterday. They were James Lyceet, formerly of Australia, and John Wright, a former citizen of England.

Several changes have been made regarding the back regulations. The back stand on the makai side of Bereania near Nuuanu has been abolished.

An order was posted at National Guard headquarters yesterday requesting company commanders to report the names of men detailed to the drum corps.

Alexander Smith, head of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, of which there is a branch in Honolulu, will visit this city soon. He is now inspecting the Stakes of Zion in the South Seas.

At a meeting of the tug-of-war committee held last night, it was decided to keep the entry list open until Thursday evening in order to enable the All American team to complete their organization.

S. Kellinof, former Inspector of Schools on Maui, accompanied by his wife, came to Honolulu yesterday in the Mauna Loa. Mr. Kellinof may consider an offer to go to the Philippines in the department of education.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart returned yesterday from Hawaii, where he has been attending Judge Edging's court. He was quite successful in his prosecution, securing a number of convictions, one of them being of the Kau murderer, who was sent up for twenty years.

Normal school teachers are agitating the establishment of a reference library for their own use. The plan is to erect a small building to be used for that purpose upon the Normal School grounds at School and Post streets, where the reference books, maps, etc., are to be placed.

The addresses of W. A. Bowen and Rev. W. D. Westervelt, which were delivered at the Business Men's meeting during the Anti-Saloon Convention several weeks ago, have been translated into Hawaiian and printed in pamphlet form. There are about 1000 copies ready for distribution in the rooms of the League, McIntyre block.

Letters concerning Papa Iwa, the kahuna who walked upon warm stones in Honolulu about a year ago, indicate that he is after further glory, and wants to exhibit to other people than those of Tahiti, where he now resides. He is said to have associated himself with other kahunas and they may travel forth to astonish the world.

The remains of J. K. Kaulla, who were lying in state last evening in the undertaking establishment of H. H. Williams on Fort street, The casket is laden with flowers and leis, and several floral pieces are arranged in an artistic manner about the room. A guard of Hawaiians is present day and night, and will remain there until the funeral takes place on Sunday.

It is reported from Kona that Judge Edging has held that the Kona and Kau Telephone Company was justified in removing the telephone of a subscriber who used profanity over his phone. Harry Mills had sued the telephone company for \$1000 damages for removing the instrument, and the company proved the use of profanity as justification for the action.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Miss Dora Mossman and Judge Clark of Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, will be married this evening.

Commander U. G. White of the Naval Station has been notified of his promotion to a captaincy.

Governor Dole's birthday was observed yesterday, the Hawaiian band playing a concert program at the family residence.

Superintendent Atkinson and School Agent Rose Davidson of the Department of Education inspected the Moanalua and Reformatory Schools yesterday.

A. R. Van Tassel, who has, for the past two years, been connected with Milken Brothers' work on the islands, will leave for the coast on the Mowea May 7th.

The Ala Moana road, between Kerosene warehouse and Sheridan street, will be closed to traffic on and after tomorrow, Friday, April 25th, till further notice.

Frank and Edgar Helstead, who have just returned from a hunting trip on Molokai, report that deer are still very plentiful on that island. They killed twenty-five.

Henry Waterhouse has requested permission from the Oahu College trustees for the use of the college grounds by the baseball league. His letter is written on behalf of the McKimley memorial committee.

Bishop Nichols is one who believes in the dignity of the church edifice, and thinks that its interior is not enhanced by the use of flowers for decorations. In his own diocese he requests that none be used as decorations for weddings.

T. Olive Davies has issued invitations to prominent churches to meet Bishop Nichols at the Davies residence on Friday evening to discuss a plan for founding a seaman's institute. Similar institutions are conducted in many seaport towns, and it is desired to start one in Honolulu.

Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen will meet on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in Waverley hall to organize a permanent Irish society in accordance with the expressions made in favor of it at the St. Patrick's Day banquet at the Mauna Hotel. A call has been issued by Col. C. J. McCarthy for the purpose.

There was no meeting of the Executive Council yesterday.

The Paradise of the Pacific is out with a creditable number.

Bishop Nichols and Mrs. Nichols visited the Bishop museum yesterday in company with Curator Brigham.

It is reported that the recent heavy storms caused a number of the houses and stables on Tantalus to slide several feet.

The Fire Commission heard testimony yesterday upon the claim of John H. Wilson. His claim amounted to over \$4000.

A children's party will be given this afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis at the von Holt cottage, Waikiki, for Master Donald Lewis.

It is probable that the summer camp of the Y. M. C. A. boys will be located at Makua, which is a few miles down on the Kahuku side of Waianae.

B. F. Sandow, member of the Republican executive committee from Kauai, who has been in Honolulu during the week, returned yesterday on the Mikahala.

W. W. Thayer and C. R. Hemenway have formed a partnership for the practice of the law and will take quarters in the Stangenwald building after the first of May.

Sergeant M. R. Houghtailing of Company F has been reduced to the ranks upon his own application. The same action is published in the case of Corporal George London, also of Company F.

Assistant Director Sedgwick has returned from a visit to the sisal plantation of the Hawaiian Fibre Company, and reports everything in fine condition. The company will soon be ready to take off the first crop.

Any Odd Fellows residing in the city not having received an invitation to the entertainment and dance for Saturday eve are requested to communicate at once with Mr. A. F. Clark, James Bicknell or A. Arendt. This is also intended for all visiting members of the Order.

The masters and builders will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the headquarters in the Elite building for the purpose of completing the organization of the Builders and Trades change. The report of the committee on by-laws and nominations will be presented.

Some of the sugar planters are now said to be interested in the proposed culture of silk worms. Miss Atherton has some samples of raw silk in McIntyre's window, which she made from the silk cocoons at her residence. There are many Japanese laborers in Hawaii now who could make a success of the industry if once introduced.

Work has been started on the demolition of the stone wall on Hotel street which has been a constant source of danger to passengers on the Rapid Transit cars. Haalelea-Lawn was at one time used as an American hospital for seamen, and later by German Consul Hackfeld as a residence. All the transfers to the Department of Public Works have been finally completed.

Kaula Funeral at Kaunakapili.

After a long discussion the Home Rule executive committee last evening decided that the funeral of the late James K. Kaula, the chairman of the committee, should be held at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon from Kaunakapili chapel, Palama. There was a vast amount of talk over a proposal that the funeral be held from the Kawaiaho church, but this was not carried, owing to the fact that the deceased was a member of the other congregation.

The pallbearers, it was said, have not been chosen, although several names are under discussion. There will be two representatives of the former royal family, two members of the Home Rule committee, two members of the Bar Association and two men from the Longshoremen's Union.

The committee will attend the funeral in a body and will have charge of it in every way. The outlook is for an immense turnout upon the occasion. There was some discussion of the minute which is to be adopted by the committee to show its respect for the memory of the dead leader, and all of these details will be attended to by the committee which was appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for the burial.

COST OF LIVING.

How Prices for Labor and Food Have Increased in Japan.

Now foreigners live in Japan and how wonderfully the cost of living there has increased within the last ten years can be seen from the following table:

	1890	1895	1902
Wages (per mo.)	\$5.00	\$6.75	\$7.50
Boys (per mo.)	5.00	6.75	7.50
Coolies (per mo.)	2.00	2.50	5.00
Ber (per lb)	05	08	—
Poultry (per lb)	05	07 1/2	—
Fish (per lb)	03	07	10
Pheasants (ea.)	15	22	35
Goose (ea.)	75	1 10	1 25
Potatoes (per lb)	00 1/4	01	02 1/4
Milk (per bot.)	04	05	10
Sugar (per cat.)	04	05	10
Eggs (per cat.)	06	08	13
Rice (3 lbs)	03	05	07
Coal (per ton)	2.00	2.50	4.00
Kerosene (per cs.)	1.25	1.25	2.00
Jap. Beer (doz.)	90	1 10	1 40
Port Wine (doz.)	6.00	6.00	9.00
Whisky (doz.)	6.00	6.00	7.50
Cigars (per 100)	2.75	3.00	6.00

11 to 20; 10 to 12 1/2.

—The Garden Isle.

Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Interest in the Cuban reciprocity bill is waning and the Republican opponents of it are determined to prolong the struggle as much as possible by refusing to allow speeches to be printed in the Record. Robinson of Indiana opposed Cuban annexation on the ground that it would threaten the welfare of the American wage-earner. McCull said the objection that reciprocity would kill the best sugar industry had no solid foundation. Stevens of Minnesota opposed the bill. The men who had gone to Cuba and were pressing Congress to give relief were men who went there to amass fortunes. They were sugar barons, not Cubans. Stevens described the threat of annexation as a "boogie man."

Free Distribution of Plants.

After Thursday, May 1st, the distribution of plants, etc., from the Government nursery, King street, will be on every day of the week except Saturdays and holidays. There will be some on there between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m. and 1 and 4 p. m. No plants will be given out unless an order is presented, which can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the basement of the Capitol building.

Grazed by Bird Shot.

On Wednesday while the girls of Kamehameha School were at Makaha, enjoying a lulu at the camp of the students of the Boys' School, one of the young men discharged a shot gun, one or two bird shot just grazing a girl, but happily without serious results. The wound received by the young lady is described by the teacher as being but a scratch.

The schooner Merchant, Captain Anderson, arrived at Lahaina with lumber on Saturday.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Rid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions. Take them.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach you right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right

THE WEEK ON KAUAI

Some Happenings On the Garden Isle.

Mr. Klussman, Jr., is happily married to Miss Anna Beckert.

Dr. Hutchinson is kept exceedingly busy at Fair View Hotel.

The people of Lihue are about to form a monthly dancing club.

Japanese acrobats will have a show at Lihue during the coming week.

Koloa Sugar Co. will have an auction sale of horses on the 11th of June.

Mr. Schaff of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co. made a business trip around the island.

Rev. O. P. Emerson of Honolulu preached last Sunday at the Lihue English church.

Mr. Hayselden of David Lawrence & Co., tobaccoists, is staying at the Fair View Hotel.

Mr. C. H. Willis of Hanalei was at Lihue to have his teeth treated by Dr. Hutchinson.

Mrs. Hon. W. H. Rice made a present of a nice bouquet to Miss Mumford of Hanalei.

Professor Brigham of the Bernice Pauahi Museum is making a tour of the Garden Isle.

Miss O'Connell is now teaching at Hanalei school. She is a sister of Mrs. Hills of Lihue.

Mr. Rego, the proprietor of Koloa livery stable, charges very moderately for his horses and carriages.

The dancing class at Mrs. Purvis' on last Saturday evening was very much enjoyed by young people of Lihue.

It is said that the damage to roads and bridges in Lihue by the recent rainfall is estimated to reach above \$500.

Miss "Lottie" Jordan is back and teaching at Hanalei after a week's absence on her visit to Mrs. Wedemeyer of Koloa.

Mr. Campbell, road supervisor, is in Lihue. We have no doubt he will be impressed with the necessity of macadamizing the road.

You cannot afford to have your horses and cattle suffering from sores and wounds. Bickmore's gall cure is for sale at Hanalei store.

There is a young gentleman staying at the Fair View Hotel whose engagement to a popular lady in Lihue is to be announced in a short time.

We are glad to state that Miss Mumford of Hanalei is sufficiently recovered from her illness so that she is taking up her teaching again.

Mr. M. F. Prusser left for San Francisco a few days ago to get married to Miss Thuchel. The couple are expected back here about the end of the month.

Mr. Charles Fraser of Bergstrom music store is spending his vacation on the Garden Isle. He is tickling young people of Lihue to death with his mandolin music.

Mr. Fisher of Lihue plantation, who was absent for a trip to the Coast, is back. It is understood that his marriage to Miss Watt is going to take place shortly.

The case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Paikahawai, for larceny, second degree, was committed to the grand jury. The native was accused of stealing a sulky from a Japanese.

Mr. Sloggett, the popular young luna of Lihue plantation, has taken charge of a large gang of Japanese at Hanalei. His kotchi kol or su-su are often heard by the passer-by.

Mr. Ed Boukowsky was at Lihue during last week. He is prospecting for the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company. He is not taking an active part in the Franco-Russian alliance.

Mr. Emil Dreier of Honolulu was down here for a short visit. He is contracting and consulting electrical engineer, and will prepare plans, specifications and estimates at very moderate rates.

Mr. F. G. Prescott was at Makawili. He has just received one hundred sewing machines per bark Flint, direct from Coast. He will be a busy man next two or three months disposing of them.

The location of the new Lihue Social Hall, for the fund of which the young people of Lihue have so energetically worked for the past few months, is decided to be between Rice's lots and Bishop's.

Mr. W. B. Dods of Messrs. Pearson & Potter Co. made a successful business trip around the island. Mr. Dods is a young gentleman of exceedingly nice manners. He made many friends among the gentler sex here during his trip.

Mr. J. D. Silva, a prominent merchant of Elele, will leave on a business trip to the Coast shortly. As he expects to bring down a large stock of goods when he comes, he will dispose of his present stock at a greatly reduced figure, unknown in the island.

Mr. J. Cravalho is in charge of the store during Mr. Silva's absence.

A shocking accident happened last Friday night at Waimea. About 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the Waimea butcher shop, and before it was discovered it had obtained a good hold, and the building was totally destroyed. Mr. Horner, who slept in the rear of the shop, was missing, which caused not a little anxiety among his friends. When the flames were subdued his body was found under the wreck. The cause of the fire is unknown.—The Garden Island.

INFORMERS ALL RIGHT

No Bias Against Them On Part of Estee.

The United States and Territorial Judges do not agree upon the competency of informers to testify in trials for liquor violation. Both Humphreys and Gear at every prosecution for violation of the Territorial liquor laws instruct the juries to pay little heed to the testimony of informers in such cases, and generally deliver themselves of long rhetorical denunciations of the witnesses, and the terrible wrong committed by the Territorial officials in fathering such prosecution.

The revenue authorities in every other State in the Union generally secure conviction of moonshiners and offenders against the internal revenue laws by just such witnesses, and the same policy is being pursued by the Federal authorities in the Territory at the present time. At the trial of the two Castanhas yesterday several witnesses were placed on the stand who admitted that they were "informers." Judge Estee not only upheld this kind of evidence, but stated that it was the duty of every citizen to inform the authorities whenever they were witnesses to a crime, or knew of one being committed.

Anton Lassa was on the stand in the afternoon, when Attorney Vivas for the defense attempted to impeach his evidence by showing that he was a police informer. The witness admitted that he had informed the police of the existence of the okolehao still of the Castanhas, when Judge Estee interrupted: "It doesn't make any difference if he is an informer. The testimony of a man isn't to be disbelieved or impeached because he sees a crime and comes to the police and reports the facts. It is the duty of every citizen when he sees a crime being committed to notify the authorities."

That ended the "informer" defense in the United States Court, though there were several police witnesses, the attorneys evidently realizing the difference between the United States and the Territorial tribunals.

David Kaapa, McCauley and several other witnesses were on the stand and testified to the capture of the still. The defendants are attempting to show that they were manufacturing vinegar from the ti leaves and not okolehao.

Kamaka testified that he had purchased the still being used by Castanha from a Chinese named Wing Sing Sam. Evidence introduced during the trial showed also the existence of other stills in the lantana at Kalihi, and the United States authorities may start a wholesale investigation of these alleged violations of the internal revenue laws.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court heard arguments in the case of T. B. Mossman vs. S. B. Dole as Governor yesterday. This is a controversy over a street opening and the Government is not really a party.

In the afternoon arguments were begun in the matter of the guardianship of Kalua Kapukini. This is the spendthrift case in which J. A. Magoon was guardian, and Judge Little dissolved the trust.

The Supreme Court rendered a decision yesterday quashing the writ of error of the case of H. Hackfeld & Co. vs. Hilo Railroad Co. Chief Justice Frear was disqualified and the two Justices passed upon the motion. A new appeal will be taken.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Henry Smith filed his report yesterday as master in the matter of the estate of James Woods. The question of determining the trust because the youngest child is now of age, was referred to the court. The estate is appraised at \$75,000, with liabilities of \$24,405.22. The master reports also the purchase of 350 acres of land for \$5000, which was authorized by the terms of the will. It is suggested also that the one-half share in the Beecroft plantation in Kohala, Hawaii, may have to be sold to release the estate from debt and preserve its ranching interests. The accounts for the term ending September 5, 1901, are found to be correct.

APPEAL TO UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The report of Cecil Brown as administrator of the estate of D. B. Smith shows the receipts for the year to have been \$11,184.33, with expenditures of \$5,897.84, leaving a balance of \$5,286.49. Mr. Brown reports that he has collected all sums due the estate, excepting \$25,000 due upon a policy in the Equitable Life Assurance Co., in which the insurance company has appealed to the United States Supreme Court from the Hawaiian Supreme Court.

COURT NOTES.

J. A. Magoon has filed an inventory of the estate of Harriet K. Kawainui, for which he is administrator, showing real property on Queen street and Paoua stream valued at about \$5,000.

An attachment has been issued in favor of T. H. Davies & Co. vs. K. Taketa in the amount of \$711.18.

DISTRICT COURT APPEALS.

Appeals from Judge Dickey were filed yesterday in the following cases:

James Fullerton vs. Lam Yip—Appeal from judgment on promissory note for \$231.11. This is a note alleged to have formed the balance of a \$100 fee given to F. M. Brooks in the divorce case of Lam Yip.

Lam Chip vs. J. K. Kanamano—Judgment for plaintiff for \$119.52 for money loaned.

Thomas Morrissey vs. H. P. Halola. Judgment for plaintiff for the recovery of a gray mare valued at \$150, and \$25 damages.

Oahu Lumber and Building Co., Ltd. vs. S. K. Kane—Judgment for plaintiff in the amount of \$201.30 for goods sold and delivered.

PRICES OF NECESSARIES IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

OF the many items of interest in the report of the Commissioner of Labor upon Hawaii, there are none which will be studied with more interest abroad than the tables which give a detailed list of the commodities consumed by our people and the prices at which they have been quoted during the decade beginning 1890 and closing with the century. Even to the people who have done the purchasing, there will be much worth study in the fluctuations.

The lists are taken alphabetically, and in the first mentioned articles there show little change, except in qualities of white beans, where the pound price advanced during the last three years of the past century from 5 cents to 6 1/2, and even to 6 3/4 cents. Butter ranges about the same, though there is one quality quoted which ten years before was sold at 47.50, and later at 50 cents. Only two kinds of California cream cheese have kept their status, one variety selling at 20 and the other at 25 cents, but in all the others there has been made a level rate of 20 cents, a decrease from 24 and 25 cents. The price, too, of native coffee has been reduced to 20 cents, in three instances a decrease from 25 and in the other a fall from 30 cents a pound. Eggs are unchanged, the same being true of salt and canned fish.

Flour is put down in the list as having decreased in price from 3 to 2 1/2 cents a pound, there being, however, certain grades which have not fallen in the same proportion and which still rule as high as 8 cents a pound. In evaporated apples there was a steady decline from 20 cents to 15 cents, while in the matter of prunes the price went on down to 12 1/2 cents. There are six qualities of lard mentioned in the report and the prices varied as greatly as the kinds, perhaps. Where one fell from 14.83 to 10.33 cents, another remained through the period at 15 cents, and only once showed an advance, that going up from 14.33 to 14.83 cents.

Meats were the subject of slight fluctuations. The corn meal which in 1890 was 5 cents a pound was only 3 1/2 cents in 1900 in one quality, while in another starting from the same price, the fall was only one-half cent. In most other grades quoted there was no appreciable decline. Oatmeal fell away from 7 cents to 6, and again from 7.83 to 5 cents a pound.

Meats, of course, indicated the upward trend most, and in some instances the price has almost doubled. Thus choice cuts of beef quoted in 1890 at 3 cents a pound, were 10 cents in 1900, while common cuts had advanced from 7 cents to 10 cents, the latter being the ruling figure for several varieties. Loin roasts in 1890 were only 15 cents, and ten years later were at 18 1/2, steaks of the same kind advancing from 12 1/2 to the same higher price. Rib roasts went up from 12 1/2 to 16 1/2, and round steaks from 10 to practically 15 cents, shoulder roasts being at the same price, having

advanced from 10 cents. Veal was, at the end of the period, quoted at 20 cents a pound, advancing from 12 1/2 for the usual cuts. Corned beef advanced from 10 to 14 1/2, and from 25 to 30 cents, in both instances the increase coming during the last three years of the period.

Lamb remained unchanged at 18 and 20 cents, but mutton went up from 15 to 17 1/2 cents a pound. The influence of the Oriental trade as seen in the pork prices, where alone of the meats there was a decrease in the quoted prices. Fresh pork dropped from 25 to 20 and 18 cents for chops and roasts, while sausage went to 20 cents. Bacon dropped from 20 to 22 cents to 18 and 20 cents, while ham in various grades dropped from 20 cents to 17.44, and from 19 cents to 16 cents. The only item in this list showing an increase was in one grade of salt pork, where the price went up from 13.13 to 15 cents. There is reported a fall of five cents in the price of condensed milk from 25 cents.

Rice, as the one principal commodity which furnishes the food supply for the Oriental population, naturally shows an advance in rate of sale during the decade, and although in only one of the three grades quoted there is indicated a fall on 100 pound prices, the advances are considerable. In the first grade noted there was a rate of 6.44 cents in 1890, the very highest price, 7 1/2 cents, being recorded next year, being followed by a decline regular in its proportions until 4 1/2 was touched in 1898, when the price started up again and landed at 5 1/2 cents. In the second grade the price started at 5 1/2 and ended at 7 cents, but there was not nearly so much drop, though the course of the price followed the higher product. The last example was one which started at 5 cents and succeeded in raising to 6.42. The prices by the bag followed this general course, though the second grade rose .33 of a cent in the period.

Such staples as molasses, syrup, pepper and mustard, are put down at the same rates, as are the various kinds of No. 1 brown sugar. The rates for granulated sugar, however, show changes which are regular. Thus sugar which started at 6 cents with few fluctuations, and those of fractions of a cent, reached 6.92 at the end of the period, against a product which is down for 8 cents in 1890 winds up at 7.42 at the century end.

Teas show little change except in one grade of English Breakfast, which declined 10 cents a pound, and the low grade which advanced 4.38 cents. In vegetables canned corn showed no change from 20 cents while four of six varieties of onions stayed around 5 cents a pound without change. Potatoes remained steadily at 3 cents and 2 cents for most grades, there being fractional fluctuations for other grades.

In the matter of oils the general tendency had been slightly downward. Standard calicos which were in 1890 10 cents a yard, were quoted a decade later at 5, 8.25 and 8.33 cents a yard. Denims showed a falling off of about 2 to 3 cents, and flannels of 12 1/2 cents a yard. In blankets the decline had been one dollar a pair, and gingham had fallen 4 cents a yard, the drop in shirtings being 2 1/2 cents during the period.

KNELT AT STEPS OF CHANCEL

KNELING at the foot of the shantel of St. Andrew's cathedral last evening, Miss Gretchen E. Koepke and Mr. Albert Waterhouse were solemnly pronounced man and wife by the Rev. Canon Mackintosh. Throughout the beautiful ceremony of the Episcopal service, soft music upon the organ and violin lent impressiveness to the scene. The columnar stateliness of the cathedral was not relieved by fern or flower, excepting vases filled with spider lilies which rested upon the altar, their white beauty glistening in the flickering light shed from two candelabra near the holy table. The absence of flowers from the body of the cathedral served to center all the interest upon the bridal party.

Long before the hour set for the ceremony the friends of the young couple gathered in the edifice and at 8 o'clock every seat was occupied. The elaborate costumes of the ladies made a pretty effect, quite in contrast with the prim whiteness of the surplices of the choir of men and women. There was impatient waiting, but finally the crunching of wheels upon the sandstone driveway announced the arrival of the bride and of the bridal party, and a few seconds later the organ pealed forth the strains of the Lohengrin march. The doors of the vestry opened and the minister appeared, followed by the groom, who attended by his best man, Mr. George Fuller, walked to the chancel, where the bride was met. The bridal party was preceded by the aisle by Bertha and Esther Koepke, two young little misses who strewed the way with roses and carnations. The bride, beautiful in her white satin gown and long veil held at the collar by a spray of orange blossoms, leaned upon the arm of her father, Mr. E. Koepke. They were followed by the maid of honor, Miss Bernice Koepke, sister of the bride, and by the bridesmaids, Miss Mary Rice and Miss Helen Macfarlane, the latter being attended by the groomsmen, Mr. Fred Damon and Mr. Will Walker. Mr. Ernest Ross and Mr. Arthur Mackintosh appeared at the service.

The service at the chancel steps was said while music was played by Wray Taylor at the organ and Herr Rosen on the violin. At the conclusion of the ceremony there the bridal party advanced to the altar rail where the benediction was said. The maid of honor raised the veil from before the bride's face, and again the couple walked away from the holy place to the strain of the Mendelssohn Wedding March, happy in their new found bliss, receiving congratulatory nods and smiles of the members of the two families who sat in the front pews. Among them were Senator and Mrs. Henry Waterhouse, Miss Nora Sturgeon, Mrs. E. Koepke, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood.

From the church the bridal party and only the immediate family of the couple, drove to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. Koepke on Kewalo street, where a quiet informal reception was held and a wedding supper served. At

SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

The United States Board of Appraisers has decided that bean stick, prepared or preserved, when imported otherwise than in tins, jars, etc., is properly dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem. The ruling is made upon the appeal of Kwong Yuen Hing Co. from the decision of Collector Stackpole, who is sustained. The decision is of much importance here, where bean stick is a common article of importation for the Chinese, and the ruling has been awaited with much interest.

There has previously been several conflicting opinions on this question, and the new decision covers many different appeals.

Last night about 10:30 millions of feet of lumber in Allen & Robinson's yard were in danger of destruction by a fire which started in a mysterious manner on Queen street. The prompt turning in of an alarm from fire box 13, at the corner of Fort and Queen streets by Police Captain Pohaku, and the energetic work of several policemen and watchmen who arrived in the patrol wagon before the fire apparatus came, saved the yard from being destroyed. When Pohaku and the officer on the Queen street beat discovered the presence of fire it was by the reflection against Allen & Robinson's building. The blaze was centered in a large dry goods box and a stack of kindling leading to the roof. The men pulled the burning wood out and carried it away from the nearest lumber pile, which was about ten feet distant. Within half a minute after the chemical arrived the blaze was extinguished. It is not known what caused the trouble.

A Memorial From Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator Patterson of Colorado today presented in the Senate a memorial signed by over 300 American citizens residing in Hawaii, praying the enactment of legislation completely excluding Chinese and Japanese from any American territory and providing that all labor of every description performed for the Federal Government shall be done only by citizens of the United States.

In their memorial the petitioners say that 75 per cent of the labor in Hawaii is performed by Orientals; that the exclusion of American labor, and they call attention to the fact that 51,000 of the 150,000 population of the islands are from China and Japan. The condition, they continue, promises to soon become such that American citizens cannot earn a living for themselves and families, and they add that "they are now practically unable to do this on account of the un-American conditions existing here."

MUSHROOM FOR FOOD

Experiments May Be Made in Hawaii.

JARED Smith's agent on for the cultivation of mushrooms in Hawaii as a food product finds a hearty second in H. W. Henshaw, who is now at Hilo, laboring in the interests of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C.

Some time ago Director Smith of the Agricultural Experiment Station pointed out the probability of success in mushroom culture in Hagail, but nothing further was done towards the introduction of an edible species of mushroom.

Mr. Henshaw, in his letter to the Department of Agriculture, calls attention also to the need of some good substitute for meat, referring to the impossibility of increasing the fish supply in Hawaii.

Since the recent heavy rains edible mushrooms have been brought into town from the neighboring valleys and sold in the market. These mushrooms grow to an enormous size and are of the finest flavor. As on Hawaii, there are probably one or two species of fungi on this island which are edible, and no doubt the Chinese and Hawaiians are aware of this.

In his letter from Hilo Mr. Henshaw writes: "Some years since the department made an effort to disseminate through the States a knowledge of mushroom culture, and to encourage the growth of the edible kinds. The pamphlets published also sought to familiarize the public with the wild edible species. It has occurred to me that something of the same sort might be attempted in the Islands.

"There are numerous species of fungi already here, many of which, perhaps most, are not edible. There is at least one species which grows on this island on dead koa trees which has been extensively gathered by the Chinese and used for food, and there are one or two other species which have the appearance of edibility, though I am not aware that any one has actually tried them.

"It is possible that experiments at the Honolulu station in the line of mushroom growing and also with the wild species already established in the islands might be productive of great benefit to the general population, especially to the poorer people.

"The Asiatics import great quantities of mushrooms from abroad, and if these could be grown here so much the better. With meat and fish so high, surely if there is a region in the world where mushrooms should be an important article of diet it is in these islands.

"From the dietary standpoint little or no meat should be eaten here, but as a matter of fact enormous quantities are consumed. There is an excellent opportunity for some good missionary work in this direction to be done, provided you can furnish some good substitute for meat. To increase the supply of fish will be difficult, though something can certainly be done in this direction. It strikes me that the mushroom experiment is well worth trial even if nothing more is done than to introduce a number of the best of the wild species from the States, and this ought not to be difficult."

HUNT SHELLS THE LIVELONG DAY

Down by the Honolulu Iron Works, where a couple of hundred yards of pipe connected with a dredger is transferring tons of good American soil from the bottom of the harbor to what was formerly a desolate expanse of evil-smelling mud, flourishes from dawn to dark a strange industry.

The spot is makai of the road which leads to the Channel wharf, and only recently was the home of countless crabs and other forms of sea life which exist and multiply wherever mud and coral furnish them with hiding places. At low tide an unsightly waste was revealed, hideous in its nakedness, but at high water the limpid tide took compassion on the ugly spot and touched it, and instantly the erstwhile naked masses of seaweed spread out a thousand verdant branches and the fragments of coral which shrunk for very shame at their own unsightliness into the dun-colored ozone, took to themselves a profusion of wonderful colors.

These conditions existed two months ago. Today, held in by retaining walls, the output of the dredger has covered the spot to a depth of nearly three feet with coral earth on which in a few months will be laid the foundations of warehouses and other structures.

All day long and all night long the floor of the harbor, and the stuff brought up in its maw goes a-rattling and a-clattering down the pipe, ending its journey within the confines of the reclaimed territory.

Persons passing to and fro along the wharf road, if they cast their eyes seaward, will notice a number of boys and girls, and men and women, too, for that matter, search among the coral debris near the pipe, turning it over with a stick, and occasionally bending down and picking up something which they place in their pocket or a basket which they carry with them. As many as a score of persons may thus be seen industriously hunting at one time.

Their quest is shells, and their field of opal is a paradise rich harvest. The shell most prized varies from a quarter to a half an inch in length, and ranges in color from bright yellow to a rich brown. This shell is covered with a beautiful enamel, which, despite the incalculable time it must have lain at the bottom of the harbor, has been preserved intact.

This shell, when mounted, makes a handsome cuff link or stick-pin head, and is accordingly much sought after. The searchers among the coral seek their treasures to Oriental jewelers and tourists, for from ten to twenty-five cents a handful.

These shells are not to be picked up for the mere looking for, but take a great deal of finding, as on account of their minuteness they get so much damage to get covered over with the large pieces of coral which come through the pipe. Besides these small enamelled shells, larger ones of grotesque shape are to be picked up, but as they are almost always in a fragmentary condition, they are but little sought after.

As soon as the sun is high enough to aid them in their enterprise, the shell hunters are on the ground. They are mostly natives who prosecute this gentle industry, but occasionally a haole may be seen grubbing among the rocks. Many of them bring their fragrant lunches with them and partake of their fish and poi in sight of the pipe.

Two handfuls of shells is accounted a good day's work, but as a rule the natives and keikis wend their way homeward with a much smaller gleanings than this.

PREPARING TO FILL IN STREETS

The piling of earth dredged from the bottom of the harbor in Aala Park goes on, and the end is not even in sight. The intention of the Department of Public Works, according to the plans which have been tentatively considered by Superintendent Boyd, is to use sufficient of this material, as soon as it has dried out, to fill in the low places of Kukui and River streets, and certain other small cross streets in the neighborhood.

When the dredging is finished and the filling done, the earth remaining upon the grounds of the park will be used in the gardening, which is expected to make the park one of the prettiest in the city. The idea is to make several artificial hills, which might well be covered with grass and made decorative features of the park.

The earth which is to be used for filling will be allowed to become perfectly dry and hard, and will make excellent material for raising the near-by streets to grade.

Going to Tonga.

Bishop and Mrs. Willis will leave for Tonga on the Ventura during the latter part of May. The Independent says the bishop has received a call from the chiefs and people to pay them a visit. He holds a commission from the bishop of London, who has charge of the interests of the church in all Pacific islands not served by a resident or visiting bishop, and will act for him in Tonga and possibly in Samoa and Fiji. Rev. F. Fitz, who was to accompany Bishop Willis, will stay here.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., held this date, the following officers and directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

L. A. Thurston, President.
W. M. Pomroy, Vice President.
A. W. Pearson, Treasurer.
C. S. Crane, Secretary.
Ed. Dekum, Auditor.

C. S. CRANE,
Secretary Hawaiian Gazette Co.
Honolulu, March 22, 1902.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In Re Estate of Ieremia Kaka'kua (deceased intestate).—To Declare Heirship.

On reading the petition of Kolohalele (k), the administrator of the above estate, residing at Lihue, Island of Kauai, wherein he prays this court to issue and publish a notice to all persons interested in the aforesaid estate to appear and prove heirship to the same at the time and place therein stated.

Therefore it is hereby ordered that Thursday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is authorized for hearing the proof of heirship of all persons concerned in the aforesaid estate, in the court room at Lihue, Island of Kauai at which time and place all such persons concerned may appear and prove heirship to the same.

Dated Lihue, Kauai, this 31st day of March, 1902.
By order of the Court.
H. D. WISHARD,
Clerk.

3375—April 11-18-25.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

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Vice-President W. P. Robinson
Cashier M. P. G. Cooper
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SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

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NEW YORK LINE
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HONOLULU.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

Enters Eighth Year on a Paying Basis.

The Woman's Exchange of Honolulu has just passed its seventh anniversary and enters now upon its eighth year, self-supporting and a factor in the business development of the city. It is less than a quarter of a century since the scheme of combining business with benevolence for woman's benefit especially, and known as the Woman's Exchange, was inaugurated, but few have had such a prosperous career as the one here. The Woman's Exchange of Honolulu was established to provide some means of self-help, even though more money be spent in the machinery than can be worked out of it for its beneficiaries, and also to enable those who sell their products through the Exchange to maintain their self-respect and feel that they are returning something for the help received.

In March, 1895, the work was inaugurated under the auspices of the W. O. T. U. of this city, the president of that organization becoming the presiding officer of the Exchange. It was known that in Honolulu, as elsewhere, there were capable women who, because of home ties and obligations, could not go out as wage-earners, or, shrinking from business publicity, needed encouragement in the utilization of the abilities they possessed to aid in the enlargement of the family income. The Exchange was not undertaken with the expectation of its being a paying venture, for of all those reported at the time on the mainland, only two or three claimed to be able to meet actual outlay so far as dollars and cents were regarded. The few statistics since the development of the local Exchange during its seven years' existence.

On April 3, 1895, rooms on King street, opposite the Arlington Hotel gate, were formally opened to this new enterprise, and the business capabilities of Miss Oliver freely given to the launching of the undertaking. One of the newspapers of that day said: "It is hoped that those who are interested will assist the enterprise financially without further solicitation." That it was originally designed to aid the Hawaiian especially the following quotation will indicate: "Home-made pot from responsible parties will be a specialty." Hawaiian curios, either manufactured or hand-picked plants, growing ferns, etc., were suggested as desirable with the hope such would prove a stimulus to native ingenuity. So fully did the undertaking meet a want in the community that by November of the same year, a lunch room was opened in connection with the Exchange, the one assisting the other. The work grew steadily, and by the time the Woman's Exchange had reached its first year the possibilities, however, were such as to call for still further enlargement.

From the first annual report the following sentences are culled: "The Woman's Exchange started with absolutely nothing, but through the kindness of the Honolulu public, the year closes free from debt." Grateful acknowledgment is made in it to the services of the many who had labored faithfully and untiringly, without remuneration, for the good work's sake. This she also volunteered to do for the opening months of the second year, in order to see the work enlarged and in more commodious quarters. That this might be accomplished the public generally responded to a call to the amount of over two hundred dollars. Through W. G. Irwin's helpfulness, the rooms at Merchant street, which had been previously occupied by the Gazette Company, were secured, which had been known as the old "Advertiser quarters" were swept and garnished, and made the rendezvous for the busy brain workers at the noon hour, to partake of a home-made lunch at the pretentious price of twenty-five cents. This proved not only an income, but its requirements made it possible to assist a large number of depositors as well as others.

By the close of the second year, the institution was happy in feeling it need no longer tax or draw upon the public, but by careful management it could regard itself as self-supporting. In the latter part of the year 1897, the business venture was made of issuing a Hawaiian souvenir in the form of a calendar. This idea, so far as Honolulu was concerned, was original with the Woman's Exchange. Had woman's sagacity foresighted a copyright and by it placed a limit on man's future powers of adaptation, not only the self-supporting period might have been attained but the uphill road to competency started upon, but falling short of this, no charge can be truthfully made that the Woman's Exchange of Honolulu has ever been a money-making institution, except as it has aided its beneficiaries.

By July, 1899, it was deemed best to become an independent organization, and also to become incorporated, with all the privileges and restrictions of an incorporated body according to the laws of Hawaii.

The Woman's Exchange has through the seven years now past felt in common with business houses generally, the rise and fall of monetary conditions on the Islands, but these have been tideed through and over by the careful management and judicious outlays of the one who has stood at the helm through the years since its beginning to the present time.

One of the pleasant features in running through the records as kept in the reference from time to time of one and another of Honolulu's well-known business men who have as a business seemed to look at the matter differently and graciously, and in a way of kindly advice, to assist in the financial, legal knowledge and in other ways manifested a ready sympathy in the work the Exchange was aiming to accomplish in Honolulu.

The store on Merchant street was moved up to Hotel street, then over to Fort street, and then back again to Hotel street, where the Exchange is now located, under the Arlington Annex, where as heretofore Hawaiian vases, curios, articles of Hawaiian manufacture, pot, etc., are disposed of and through this agency there are to day over sixty families being assisted and helped in their effort to help themselves.

The following financial statement was prepared by the treasurer of the board:

First year, 63 paid depositors, \$1801.25, total receipts, \$2214.15, total

expenses, \$2407.10; Exchange stock on hand, \$14.34; depositors' stock on hand, \$426.40; donations received, \$153.35. Second year, 53 paid depositors, \$1778.85; total receipts, \$2444.35; total expenses, \$2336.63; Exchange stock on hand, \$95.95; depositors' stock on hand, \$1476.94; donations received, \$132.85. Third year, 32 paid depositors, \$2916.80; total receipts, \$4915.65; total expenses, \$4696.10; Exchange stock on hand, \$27.85; depositors' stock on hand, \$1129.30; donations received, \$11.00. Fourth year, 45 paid depositors, \$2548.50; total receipts, \$4334.53; total expenses, \$4338.40; Exchange stock on hand, \$287.70; depositors' stock on hand, \$240.55; donations received, \$1.00. Fifth year, 47 paid depositors, \$3749.70; total receipts, \$5909.58; total expenses, \$5874.00; Exchange stock on hand, \$14.27; depositors' stock on hand, \$240.55. Sixth year, 32 paid depositors, \$1125.60; total receipts, \$7057.66; total expenses, \$6850.20; Exchange stock on hand, \$250.65; depositors' stock on hand, \$225.15.

Seventh year, 34 paid depositors, \$3565.10; total receipts, \$7622.00; total expenses, \$7506.40; Exchange stock on hand, \$131.23; depositors' stock on hand, \$2103.27.

Average monthly payments to depositors—First year, \$108.44; second year, \$145.94; third year, \$243.07; fourth year, \$220.04; fifth year, \$479.15; sixth year, \$243.63; seventh year, \$287.09.

The names of the ladies occupying places on the board of directors during the years past, at different times, are: Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Mrs. O. H. Gulick, Mrs. H. J. E. Parmelee, Mrs. T. D. Garvin, Mrs. W. L. Hopper, Miss Mattie Chamberlain, Miss Mary Green, Mrs. G. W. Pearson, Mrs. John Osborne, Mrs. W. C. Weedon. The first four of the names as given above represent at present time, respectively, the president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, with Mrs. E. O. Marquis (nee Oliver), manager, through the whole period.

Mrs. W. C. Weedon, on behalf of the board of directors, states: "Generalizing the financial statement given by the treasurer, it will be seen that the Exchange has been doing a business of between \$6000 and \$7000 annually. About two hundred families have contributed toward this, and they in turn have had their incomes increased. The margin over and above this direct benefit to the community, looked in dollars and cents, can be read in the valuation of stock on hand belonging to the Exchange itself, but in other hands than ours is the record of homes made cheerier, individuals helped to become self-supporting, abilities developed to usefulness, suffering and homeless ones sheltered, loads of care lifted, burdens lightened, sympathy and kindly advice given. These are the tenderest yet weightier things of life, and among the things that neither rust nor corrode. For Honolulu's aid and helpful sympathy and support in these achievements the Woman's Exchange herewith expresses its gratitude."

STONE WALL WILL SOON BE RAZED

The beginning of the end of the Hotel street "stone wall" is at hand. Workmen are now engaged in uprooting the line of trees and shrubbery within the premises of Haealea Lawn near the wall, and as soon as these are out of the ground and transplanted in another place, the stone wall will be razed.

Material for house moving is also being taken into the yard, and everything will be in readiness in a few days to move the kitchen and small cottage, which now rest directly against the wall. The small observatory which for years has been a landmark on the Richards street side of the lawn will also have to be moved elsewhere, as it is directly in the way of the proposed improvements. The corner of the property will henceforth be close to the main entrance gateway on Richards street.

Celebrate Miss Davis' Birthday.

Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Davis entertained a number of guests Saturday evening at the social hall, at Ewa plantation, in honor of the eighteenth birthday of their daughter Irsa. There was a full attendance of the residents of the plantation and a score of young people from the city were there. The park was decorated with Chinese lanterns and the pavilion was elaborately arranged with palms and cut flowers, bunting and ribbons. There was dancing and supper was served at small tables arranged about the pavilion. The dancing was kept up till a late hour and the entire evening was one of the most enjoyable that has been spent for many days at the plantation.

Thin Blood

Thin blood always makes trouble. Your circulation is very poor, you have cold hands and feet, your nerves are weak, you are despondent and discouraged. Your stomach is bad, you have indigestion and sick headache. Your muscles are weak and you can hardly drag about the house. But there is a prompt cure.



Mrs. M. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania, sends her photo and says: "My blood was so thin and my circulation was so poor that my fingers were cold and blue all the time. I lost all energy and was almost listless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored vitality to my whole system. It purified my blood and made it rich and healthy. It is the greatest medicine in the world for the blood."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's.

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla your bowels must be in good condition. Ayer's Pile Cure constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

HAWAIIAN SHIPS TO BURN OIL

Eyes of the Oil Producers of the Pacific Coast Are Turned to Trade With Hawaii.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The Mining and Engineering Review says:

The departure on Sunday, March 30th last, from San Francisco of the oil-burning steamship Enterprise, bound out for Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, marks the beginning of an important epoch in the history of oil production and consumption upon the Pacific coast. Being the first to actually install oil burners and proceed to sea, propelled by liquid fuel, out of a large fleet of ocean going steamships which have been granted permits for the use of petroleum, the sailing of the Enterprise drew together a notable concourse of men prominent in oil and financial circles. They gathered to witness the first step taken in a matter of the most vital interest to the commercial future of the State.

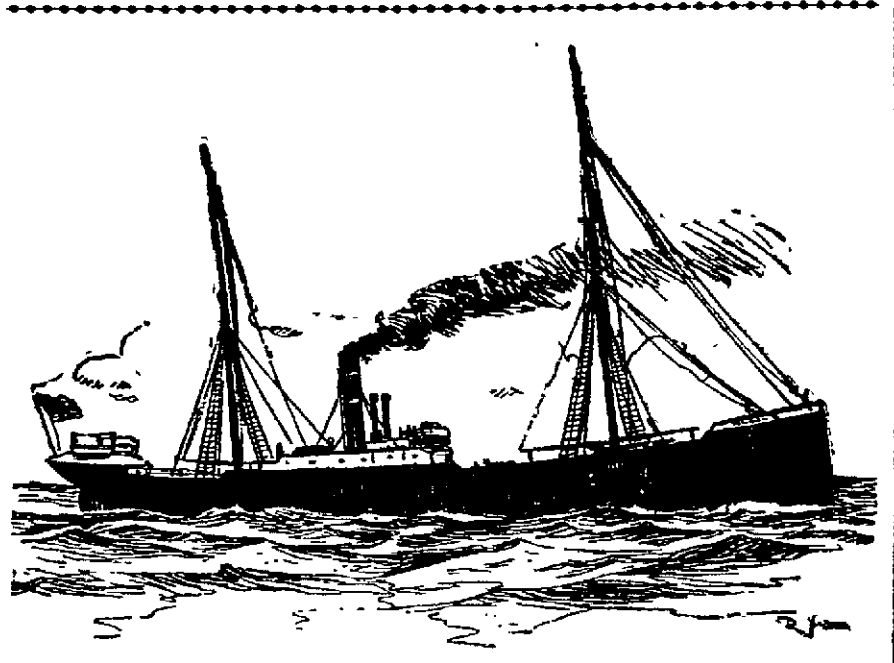
The Pacific Oil Transportation Company was formed by some of the strongest Californian and Hawaiian capitalists, for the purpose of utilizing and handling oil in all commercial

Hawaii. The plantations on these islands in prosperous years, when a large supply of fuel is necessary for the working of their crops, will consume 712,763 barrels of crude oil a year for fuel purposes.

In addition to the oil used by plantations for fuel a small amount will be used by the six locomotives on the islands and by a few manufacturing plants. These last, however, will probably be increased in number if cheap fuel can be obtained, so that perhaps in a year or two 720,000 barrels of crude oil will be used each year.

The Union Oil Company has obtained contracts which obligate them to deliver in the neighborhood of 300,000 barrels a year to the islands. This oil will be delivered by barges, and perhaps at point the oil will be loaded onto the vessels as a matter of doubt, though probably from Oahu.

The Sterling Oil Company has also made a contract to deliver a large amount of oil to the islands during a period of three years.



ways. It consists of such well known financiers as Capt. Wm. Matson of the Matson Navigation Company, Wm. H. Crocker, John A. Buck, N. Oland and W. G. Irwin.

The management of the Sterling has entered into a contract with the Pacific Oil Transportation Company to supply to it 4,500,000 barrels of oil. The rate at which this gigantic sale of oil is consummated is above the present market price, with the privilege of advancing the price as the market value of oil increases. The contract, we understand, is for over \$1,000,000.

The Pacific Oil Transportation Company might have accepted lower bids from other oil companies, but it was necessary to its success to be assured of regular delivery once it entered into a contract, and no other companies than the Sterling, with its sub-companies, the Sovereign and Vesta, were in a position to guarantee the delivery of the large quantities of oil required to fulfill the contract. The Sterling could do so because it has remained entirely independent, and is not tied up with small contracts or bothersome entanglements of any kind.

The Sterling now has eight completed wells and is, with its sub-companies, capable of producing from 200 to 300 barrels of oil per day. The Vesta has five wells with a production of 150 barrels per well per day, and the Sovereign has four wells with a production of from 200 to 300 barrels each per day. Both of these companies pay a one-third royalty to the Sterling.

The quality of the oil produced at the Sterling wells is equal, if not superior to the best produced in Kern county, and gives splendid results as a steam product.

The sailing of the Enterprise, which is one of the vessels of the Matson Navigation Company, burning oil as fuel, marks another era in the commercial life of the metropolis of California. Another and an unlimited market has been opened for the producers of oil, for already a fleet of forty-four oil burning steam craft have obtained permits from the United States Inspectors of Steam Boilers, and will commence consuming oil as soon as the oil burners can be installed.

The Pacific Oil Reporter says: There are three of the Hawaiian Islands which will be using oil in the near future. These are Maui, Kauai and

TWILIGHT STILL IN THE BUSINESS

The Mikahala, which arrived from Kaula yesterday morning, brought news that the schooner Twilight, which went on the rocks at Koloa last week, had been floated.

On Sunday afternoon, with her sails set, and her windlass hauling on the line running to a kedee anchor which had been put to sea, the Twilight slid off the rocks into deep water, a dead by a strong on-shore breeze.

A diver who was sent below to examine the schooner's bottom, could find no hole, and it is thought that the worst damage that she has sustained is the parting of her keelson.

The hold of the vessel was full of water and it is probably only the 100,000 feet of lumber aboard her that keeps her afloat.

The Twilight will probably be sailed or towed to Honolulu for repairs, and it now looks as if another lease of life were in store for her.

The Alaskan.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Tomorrow, it is expected, the big steamer Alaskan, Captain Banfield, will begin her trial trip, when not only a ship on the bay but a run outside the bay will be made. No time will be lost after the trial, to dispatch the Alaskan for Honolulu and New York, with a cargo of freight, already secured. Except, perhaps, the Alaskan, the Alaskan will be the largest freighter that ever passed the Golden Gate.

The oil to be delivered by the Sterling Oil Company will be shipped in one of Captain William Matson's vessels, the iron ship Marion Chilcott, which has a capacity when the tanks are completed of 15,000 barrels.

This vessel will probably be able to make six round trips a year, which will enable the company to transport to the Islands 90,000 barrels a year, or for three years 270,000 barrels.

Just how this oil will be transported from Kern river to a shipping point on the bay is as yet hard to say. The Chronicle of Tuesday morning gave a "hot-air" story about the oil being shipped from Kern to Point Richmond by pipe line.

This story is obviously false, as the Standard Oil Company does not propose to make a common carrier of its pipe line, and in fact the pipe line will have about all it can do to deliver to Point Richmond the oil needed by the Standard Oil Company, which has orders now for crude oil for fuel purposes alone amounting to over 4000 barrels a day.

It may be that the Associated Oil Company, commonly known as the "Combine," will succeed in floating enough bonds to raise the \$3,000,000 necessary for the laying and proper equipment of a pipe line from Kern county to Point Richmond, but the raising of this amount of money is entirely problematical. One thing is sure, that unless the money is raised a pipe line will not be built, as the companies who supply the pipe will not sell it on sixty or even thirty days' time, but require spot cash. Furthermore a vast amount of cash money must be at hand for preliminary work and for the wages of a small army of laborers.

It is not believed the Combine will succeed in selling enough bonds to enable it to lay a competing pipe line to the Standard Oil Company. One thing is sure that until the Standard pipe line is in practical operation no company can contract with it to transport oil so that it can be said, "The Standard Oil pipe line is to be a common carrier."

One of the ways things look now, it would seem that the Sterling Oil Company and all other companies making large contracts for the delivery of Kern river oil must transport their oil from Kern county to the bay by means of tank cars.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

MASTERS AND BUILDERS.

They Will Elect Their Officers Tomorrow Evening.

The committee appointed by the Masters' and Builders' Exchange to draft by-laws for the new Builders and Traders' Exchange adopted a set at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, and also nominated officers. The list of which will be presented to the meeting of all the members of the Exchange to be held at 7.30 o'clock tomorrow evening. The members of the committee are: L. E. Plinkham, chairman, F. W. Beardslee, for the Master Builders, Oscar Sellers, for the Master Plumbers, C. A. Lewis, for the Master Painters, A. Gantley, for the electrical contractors, W. W. Harris, for the lumber and hardware dealers. W. W. Hall was present at the meeting by invitation. A Gantley will probably be the first president.

Caught Under Scow.

While assisting in turning over a new scow in Bern's mill yard yesterday afternoon, the Chinese head carpenter there received injuries to both legs, necessitating his removal to a hospital. The scow is not a large affair, but is quite heavy. The head carpenter with half a dozen workmen was engaged in turning the scow over so that it could be painted and tarred. Jacks and props were used. The props suddenly gave way and the cumbersome affair fell with a thud to the ground. The other workmen managed to escape, but the head carpenter was in such a position that he could not move hurriedly, and both legs were caught under it.

ALMOST IN SMITH CASE WILL BE SUBMITTED TODAY.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

When the Supreme Court adjourned for the day yesterday afternoon George Davis was in the midst of his argument in the Smith contempt case. He said at adjournment that he would still require two hours' time, so that the case will hardly be submitted to the court before this afternoon.

Mr. Lewis opened the case with the reading of the petition, and Mr. Andrews then presented the amendment, notice of which had been given Monday. Mr. Davis objected to the amendment as unusual, and Mr. Andrews replied that he had offered it simply to set out more specifically what the original petition contained, and was willing to withdraw it if the court held the broad allegation of irregularity to be sufficient.

After consultation with the two Justices, Chief Justice Frear announced "The court disallows the amendment, on the ground that it is unnecessary."

By consent of counsel, Mr. Smith was excused from attendance at the argument. Mr. Andrews said he had no objection and Mr. Davis did not after he thought over the matter awhile. He said: "I don't want to keep him here if he wants to write editorials. I don't want to keep him from his labors."

Mr. Lewis opened the argument. He said that the case revolved upon two very important points, both necessary to the welfare of any country: On the one hand the power of the court to punish for contempt as limited by the Legislature which created it, and on the other hand the right granted by the Constitution of the United States to every citizen to think, write, act and talk freely.

The right of the great organs of the press to comment upon commercial, legislative and judicial actions was undeniably in American jurisprudence. This question involved four provisions—first, have the Circuit Court Judges the right to punish for constructive contempt? Second, the publication in question referred to, a closed case, and therefore was not in contempt, or an obstruction of justice. Third, that the defendant had purged himself of the contempt in his answer, and fourth, that the proceedings were illegal in that they were held before an illegally and self-constituted court, there being no provision for a court a banc.

Mr. Lewis contended that the courts were legislative bodies, and consequently limited by the local statutes. He argued also that the publication referred to a matter already disposed of, and that if the courts have power to punish for comment upon cases already closed, the freedom of speech guaranteed by the constitution was a hollow mockery. He pointed out in this connection the distinction between the McCarthy mayhem and the assault cases.

Mr. Andrews followed, pointing out the safeguards which surrounded Judges in the conduct of their courts, and their right to prosecute for criminal libel or damages. "What halo invests the judge of the Circuit Court," he asked Mr. Davis, "that makes him the highest power in the land, to punish where no one else can?" He argued also that Mr. Smith had purged himself of the contempt in his answer, by disclaiming any intention to interfere with the trial or of knowledge of such cases being pending on the same state of facts.

Mr. Davis replied at length. He claimed that intention had nothing to do with the contempt, that if the newspapers wished to lampoon the judge with editorials and cartoons they must be careful not to interfere with the rights of third parties. He contended that no statute was needed to give the courts the power to sit en banc, but that it was the division into separate courts that required legislative action.

Justice Perry interrupted to ask Mr. Davis whether the two judges were sitting with the presiding judge as a part of the court, or simply in an advisory capacity. Mr. Davis replied: "I think it looks as if they were sitting as advisory judges."

Then he added: "No, it looks to me as if they were sitting, and all acting and participating. Anyhow if the others did sit it was only an irregularity at the trial, and it cannot be inquired into upon habeas corpus." He contended also that the legislature had no power to limit the inherent right of the Circuit Court to punish for contempt. At 4 o'clock adjournment was taken to this morning at 10.

W. F. C. Hasson has asked to have substituted Elise S. V. Neumann as executrix for Paul Neumann, deceased, in the case of Hasson vs. Paine et al.

Petition for sale of personal property has been filed in the matter of the estate of Samuel Pedro, an insane person.

Notice of appeal is given in the case of Schlieff vs. Joseph Clark et al. W. H. Smith, of Hilo, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court yesterday.

Demurrer has been filed in the case of Lee Yin et al. vs. Waikiki Land & Loan Association et al.

Aloha Planter.

The barkentine Planter, Captain Chase, arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning after a trip of twenty-two days. She brought a full cargo of general merchandise which she will discharge at Brewer's wharf. The Planter passed two coast-bound vessels on Sunday, the Globe Navigation Company's steamer Tampico, and the transport Grant.

The Californian.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The big steamer Californian, Captain Lyons, will sail today for Seattle, en route to Honolulu and New York. The steamer went to the Beale-street bunkers yesterday to discharge 1100 tons of Cumberland coal brought from New York.

Five Beautiful Presents

AND USEFUL

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Garney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED,
25-27 King Street, Honolulu.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

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NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

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G. L. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

IMPERIAL LIME

\$9 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FRED CO.

AGENTS.

TO GREET THE BISHOP Hawaiians Meet In Numbers In His Honor.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Amid tropical verdure, beneath an Hawaiian flag, surrounded by the leaders of the native people, Bishop William Ford Nichols, in charge of the missionary district of Honolulu, was the guest of the Hawaiian members of the Episcopal church last evening. The reception was held in the Sunday school room, which was transformed by the wealth of decoration. During the evening some 200 people were received by Bishop Nichols, and the affair was certainly the most successful of its kind ever held by the church people.

The old auditorium, which in its time has served as pro-cathedral and school room, was a tropical bower. The walls were hidden by palm fronds, ti plants and banana trees, while large numbers of potted palms and small trees were used to fill the corners of the room and embellish the hard lines of the skeleton structure. Overhead an immense Hawaiian flag formed the central decorative feature of the temporary ceiling, and from the chandeliers great lines of greens extended to the corners, forming a new roof beneath the sloping one. The colors of the foliage, the greens bringing out the purples and the reds, the colored taro leaves and the vines which were entwined through the whole made the scheme of color lend itself to the bright dresses of those gathered to do honor to the bishop. Dividing the room was a partition made of Hawaiian and American flags, and the entire effect was more that of an outdoor fête.

After Bishop Nichols and Miss Nichols had greeted the scores of Hawaiians who had gathered to meet them, there was presented a program of musical numbers which was received with applause. The first number was a piano duet, Miss Mabel and Miss Hettie Taylor, which drew forth much applause. After the Quintette Club had rendered several Hawaiian airs Miss Ward and Mr. Smith sang a duet which earned for them hearty approval. The most pronounced success of the program was the solo by Princess Kalaniana'ole, accompanied by the piano and mandolin, the latter instrument being in the hands of the Prince. The applause was so great that a recall was granted. The singing of Hawaiian songs closed the musical portion of the evening's entertainment. Mrs. James Cockett and Miss Alice Brown were accompanists.

Bishop Nichols was presented by the Rev. Canon Kittat and spoke at some length. He said that before coming here he had always thought an island was simply land surrounded by water. He would leave, however, with a different belief. He would think of the wonderful blues and greens which he had seen in the ocean, which breaks into the white spray on the reefs; the clear blue of the skies and the verdure and flowers, but above all of the aloha of the people.

Of all his pleasant memories of the islands, he said, the joy of being present at the reception, where on such historic ground the people had wrought such perfection of decoration and had gathered in such numbers, was the most impressive. It was not personal pleasure alone, he said, but he recognized in it the feeling for the cause, the church, which he had the honor to represent. He thanked those who had labored for this result.

After referring to Queen Emma's life and benefactions, Bishop Nichols commented upon the names given to her. First when the Prince of Hawaii died, the title meaning "The Chief has fled," and finally when the King, Kamehameha IV, passed away, the new name bestowed by the people meaning "All the chiefs have fled." He said he would be remiss in his duty if he did not tell the people that the American church wanted to come to them when they might think "all the chiefs have fled," and take their lives and hopes and ambitions and lead them to a higher life.

Speaking of race problems, he said that when two races came into contact on the basis of greed the result was to bring out the worst of both, and blight followed. But when they came together with the love of God between them, and religion as their point of meeting, the races were blended, and each gave of its best to the other.

He gave the people three points for rally. The first that they come together for the future of the church, the college and the priory; the second that all pray that some bright boy might be led to give himself to the ministry, and third that the two new stalls for canons of the cathedral might be endowed. Bishop Nichols closed with an apostrophe to Hawaii and an aloha for all, followed by his blessing upon the people. He was greeted with great applause.

During the evening refreshments were served, ices, cakes and lemonades. Those in charge of the entertainment were:

Decorations: Mrs. George Smithies, Mrs. James Robertson, Mrs. James Boyd and Miss Lucy Ward. Refreshments: Miss Ladd, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. Freeth, Mrs. George Robertson and Mrs. James Holt. Music: Mr. George Smithies and Mr. E. P. Hatfield. With Bishop and Miss Nichols stood Governor Cleghorn, Prince David Kawanakoa and Princess Kawanakoa, Prince Jonah Kaimanaloa and Princess Kalaniana'ole, Miss Peabody, Mrs. Stella Cockett and Miss Grace Kamae. The introductions were made by James H. Boyd, Edmund Riley and Henry Smith. In charge of the ushers was Lionel Hart.

To Sell Transports.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Secretary of War has directed the sale of the transports Expert and Rosecrank, now at San Francisco, to the highest bidder, in order to reduce transportation expenses.

NAVY DEPARTMENT REFUSES HONOLULU PLANTATION OFFER

THE Navy Department has disapproved the agreement made by Admiral Merry with the Honolulu Plantation Company, and the case will have to be tried for a third time. United States Attorney Breckons received the news in his mail yesterday morning, and it came as a considerable surprise. In view of the letter of Monday night, which contained an approval of the Ford Island compromise, and which was taken as an indication of an acceptance of all of Admiral Merry's efforts.

Mr. Breckons is directed by Attorney General Knox to proceed with the case and appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, from the verdict allowing the Honolulu Plantation Company \$103,523 for its leasehold interest in the Bishop estate land at Pearl Harbor.

The ruling is taking as indicating that the Navy Department considers the compromise price as excessive or else that the stipulations giving the Plantation certain rights upon the naval station are opposed to the policy of the Government.

It will be remembered that the first jury awarded the Honolulu Plantation Company \$105,000, which judgment was set aside by Judge Estee as excessive, the defendant refusing to accept a reduction in the verdict to \$75,000. Upon

the second trial the verdict of the jury was \$103,523, and from this judgment the United States gave notice of appeal. In the meantime Admiral Merry suggested a compromise which was understood to be in the neighborhood of \$90,000, conveying also to the Plantation certain rights on the naval station. The compromise was accepted by the Honolulu Plantation Company, but conditional, of course, upon the approval of the Navy Department. It was anticipated that the approval would follow as a matter of course and the letter received yesterday disapproving the compromise comes very much as a surprise.

A motion for a new trial had already been filed by Mr. Dunne prior to the agreement, and now, under the instructions from Washington, the motion will be presented and argued. A new trial from Judge Estee can hardly be expected, and in case the motion is denied an appeal will be taken to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco. This court can, however, do no more than order a new trial, though it might be that the case would be ordered tried by the court without a jury. The two trials with almost the same verdict in each give little hope of a reduction in the award by a third jury to an amount less than \$90,000, the price agreed upon in the compromise.

OLAA TO HAVE A RACE TRACK

George Thomas, the trainer and jockey who came down from Hilo last week, said yesterday that the sports of Olaa are going to build them a race-track at Nine Miles. Among the promoters of the scheme are James O'Rourke and Messrs. Horan, McStocker, Clay and Thomas.

The track will be three-eighths of a mile in circumference, and 25 feet wide. It has already been surveyed and work on it is probably well under way by this time.

The Olaa Japanese have taken very kindly to horse racing and about 300 of them have volunteered to help build the track. It is expected that the track will be in shape for racing by the fall. It is estimated that the new track and stables will cost in the neighborhood of \$2500.

Thomas is training Carter H. Harrison Jr., which is owned by J. O'Rourke. The horse is looking uncommonly well and is not the same animal that he was when he was landed at Hilo a year ago. Then he was all skin and bones and looked as if his days on the land were numbered. Today he is the picture of a race horse.

Jockey Piggett, who used to exercise him when Corrigan owned him in his two-year-old days, says that he never saw him looking so fat as he does now. The trouble with him used to be that it was hard to get his bones covered. His trainer believes him to be better today than ever before in his life.

Carter Harrison since arriving in Hawaii has developed into a miler. In the States he was accounted a six-furlong horse, and an exceedingly shifty one at that. Over here he has shown ability to go the route, and he will probably oppose Weller in the race for the Rosita Challenge cup. He occupies the stall which last year sheltered Watossa, "the pride of the Portuguese," a half-brother of his, and owned by Thomas. Carter Harrison is a son of Imp. Watercress.

Thomas says that C. H. Judd will be down in a boat or so with Dusty Rhodes, a road racer, for the slow class. Neither Frank S. Dineen nor Waterfall will make the trip across the water this season.

Thomas thinks that the prospects for the season are good and expects to see many of the existing records in both classes broken. He was surprised and pleased to find the track in such excellent condition at this early stage of the season.

SEWERS SAID TO BE IN DANGER

It is reported that the blasting for the new Bishop wharf threatens grave danger to Honolulu's new sewer system. It is pointed out that the waterfront is made up of filled ground and consequently the concussions caused by the heavy blasts shake the sewer pipes from their foundations. So far as known no serious damage to the sewers has been noticeable, but the contractors, Cotton Bros., have been notified that they will be held responsible for any injury to the system. Assistant Superintendent Campbell stated yesterday that any break in the sewer pipes would be immediately noticeable at the pumping station, but that no such result had been discovered. He said further that the contractors had been notified that they would be held liable for any damage resulting from the blasts. Mr. Campbell said that in his opinion blasting was necessary, but that the heavy charges now being used were likely to cause considerable damage.

The brick wall in the rear addition to Lowers & Cooke's new building on King street has been cracked for a distance of about 20 feet, and it is thought that the injury is the result of the blasting. Several other buildings are also said to have been damaged by the concussions.

The Corps Came To

NEW YORK, April 15.—Four assistants to an undertaker suddenly dropped a coffin they were carrying out of the Patterson, N. J., jail door, when the supposed corpse broke open the lid and sat up and in vociferous Italian said he was not dead. He was Alexander Scanzetta, who had been imprisoned for some slight offense. He had been called in the morning by the keeper but did not respond. His cell was opened and the man could not be aroused. The jail officials were informed and they sent at once for the physician, telling him that a prisoner had died in the night. The doctor made a casual examination and pronounced the man dead, and the undertaker was sent for. His employees were carrying the supposed corpse out to the wagon when Scanzetta opened his eyes and sat up in the coffin. For two days he talked incessantly in jail, but on Saturday he apparently lost his power of speech, only to recover it in the coffin, when he abused the undertaker's assistants. The jail physician ordered his release.

HACK FARES ARE AGAIN CHANGED

A shifting of hack stands will occur on May 1st, and more care will be taken to enforce the law that hacks must not stay at the curb seeking customers elsewhere than at the place appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works.

Changes in the rates of fare have also been made. For hacks ordered especially for Kapiolani Park, the rates are as follows: One or two passengers, each way, \$1.75; three passengers, each way, \$2.25.

When not otherwise provided, the rate of fare to or from any point within the radius of one mile is 25 cents. The rate to and from any point between Punahou street and Kamaohi church to Waikiki bridge, on the east; and mauka along Wilder avenue to Meehl street in a direct line to Kamaohi church; on the west to the Kamaohi church fork road on King street; mauka along Nuuanu street to the premises of the Hawaiian Clay Company, and across Wilder street, including the Puunui tract, not to exceed three miles, the rate for one passenger will be \$1; for two passengers, \$1.50.

Two additional hack stands have been authorized. No. 24 is located on the Ewa side of Union street, mauka of Hotel, and No. 25 located on the Ewa side of Alakea street between Halekauwila and Allen streets, opposite the Fish Market. Hackstand No. 3, on the mauka side of Beretania street, east side of Nuuanu street, is abolished.

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Lewis and Turk, the shipping masters, yesterday began to serve a sentence of thirty days each in Oahu prison for violation of the shipping regulations. Their offense consisted in boarding the Seavall before she had been passed by the customs officials, though they had been warned to stay away. Both men pleaded guilty, in the hope, no doubt, of receiving a fine as did William Young. They were the most surprised men in the court room yesterday when Judge Estee imposed a fine of twenty dollars each, and in addition a jail sentence of thirty days. Their attorney, E. S. Cull, attempted to have the order modified, but the court declined to even consider such a motion, nor did the added entreaties of Mrs. Turk produce any effect.

OTHER CASES IN FEDERAL COURT.

Charles Richardson, charged with assault upon the high seas, was acquitted by the jury which wrestled with his case for four hours yesterday. The trial of A. Manasse was commenced at 10 o'clock and a jury sequestered. Evidence and arguments were finished by last evening. Manasse is alleged to have assaulted and carried Silva while he was on duty on New Year's day.

IN CIRCUIT COURT.

A return was made in Circuit Court yesterday in the case of J. C. Artell vs. H. E. Hendricks, damages for false imprisonment. The two men were formerly in business together, and Hendricks charged Artell with having embezzled funds to the amount of \$600, which charge was disproved upon trial before Judge Wilcox. Artell alleges that by reason of such false arrest he was compelled to pay \$1500 for an attorney and other expenses, and that he had been damaged in the amount of \$10,000.

The case of Mikio vs. Adamu and Albert Horner for foreclosure of mortgage was called up before Judge Robinson yesterday, but went over until Friday upon the court giving defendant leave to amend the answer.

Will View the Coronation.

Senator Henry Waterhouse, accompanied by Mrs. Waterhouse and Miss Waterhouse, will leave in the Alameda capital attendant upon the coronation of King Edward VII. They will arrange for transportation across the Atlantic from San Francisco and by making a quick trip will have nearly a month to make arrangements for seeing all that is to be seen in the capital. Senator Waterhouse has many friends and relatives in England and his visit will enable him to meet them. It is his plan at present to return by way of Australia. The trip will occupy about six months, and may be extended to include a journey through the Mediterranean and the Holy Land. This would mean a run down the Red Sea and the voyage from Aden to Melbourne by one of the great ships of the Messagerie Maritimes, and a return here after a visit to the old home of Senator Waterhouse.

A London dispatch of April 15 says there was a heavy slump in sugar at Liverpool today. Prices fell nine pence to a shilling early in the day, with the prospect of a further decline. In consequence of there being no alternative in the sugar duty. Speculators had heavily sold themselves with sugar in anticipation of a possible increase in the price.

FUNDS TO BE RAISED The Hilo Boarding School's New Plans.

Co-education ideas for the Hilo Boarding School have brought Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lyman of Hilo, Hawaii, to Honolulu, for the purpose of securing subscriptions to an endowment fund of \$100,000, which will be necessary to construct buildings already planned to start the school on a broader career as an educational institution not only for boys, but for girls as well, and for all nationalities. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman, who are at the head of the present institution, have secured promises in Hilo for about \$20,000 of this amount, and during the next two weeks, while they remain in Honolulu, they hope to get subscriptions for a much larger sum. A prospectus has been issued and large numbers of copies of the same have been sent to certain localities on the mainland, where the promoters feel assured they will not meet with failure in their quest for funds.

The present buildings of the Hilo Boarding School are used for the housing and schooling of boys only, and were erected about forty years ago. They have seen their best days, and the promoters hope to get things fixed so that they can be moved out of the way and used as sheds or for manual training purposes. The plans of the reorganization call for two new buildings, one for the boys and the other for the girls, both of the modified Spanish style. They are to be two stories in height, including roomy basements. For these the outlay would be in the neighborhood of \$30,000. The ground plan is arranged to have these buildings at opposite ends of the premises facing out upon a semi-circular driveway, with a covered passageway connecting the two buildings the central portion to be graced by a gateway in the Spanish style leading to the principal's home in the background.

The girls' building would contain, on the first floor the dining hall for both schools, the kitchen, sewing room, weaving and carving rooms, one basement being supplied with laundry conveniences. The second floor would contain dormitories for the girls and rooms for the women teachers. The boys' building on the first floor would contain school rooms for both boys and girls, office, reading room and stage, and on the second floor the boys' dormitories and rooms for men teachers.

Principal Lyman believes the time is ripe for the co-education of boys and girls. He believes in the proper development of the Hawaiian youth, and that there are problems which can be better solved by co-education than by any other means. The co-educative idea seems to him to be particularly adapted to the conditions of this school. The boys would act as the producers to supply the tables with the fruits of the farm and gardens, while the girls would turn these productions into palatable dishes for the tables. The school is to be open to all nationalities. Such a plan would treble the present number of pupils, and, depending between fifty and sixty, and would necessitate the purchase of more land and an increased endowment fund.

The list of the present board of trustees, who authorized the use of the grounds for the new school plan, is as follows: J. C. Lyman, president; Rev. C. W. Hill, secretary; C. E. Richardson, Rev. S. L. Desha, Hon. G. W. A. Hapai, N. C. Williford, Mrs. J. L. Richardson, Dr. Frances Wetmore, Rev. J. Kauhane, Rev. S. C. Luhau, Rev. O. P. Emerson, W. W. Hall, J. B. Atherton, Principal and treasurer, R. K. Baptiste, teachers W. H. Heun, Mrs. Ella Westervelt, Miss Maude O. Hansen, David Keahl, Mrs. J. T. Lewis.

The Hilo Boarding School was founded in 1836, by Rev. D. B. Lyman. The original plan was to fit the Hawaiian boys to become useful, Christian citizens, and this has ever been the first aim. From the beginning of this school, manual training has always been its strongest feature. At a reunion given at the Hilo Boarding School last June, the alumni were called upon to make a few remarks, and it was exceedingly gratifying and encouraging to all present to listen to a handsome, stalwart, gray-haired man who responded to the call in a way that has made something of a name for himself, and who have the respect of all who know them. In those old days when civilization was just appearing in the islands, and when money was very scarce, these same men, then members of the Hilo Boarding School, turned their hands to many useful employments. They were the government schools on this island, hence, rather Lyman, as he is universally called in this country, formed a normal class, and the Boarding School boys taught nearly all the schools on the island of Hawaii. There was as great a need for ministers, and he added a theological class, and sent his young men out to preach in the different parts of the island. As donations came to the school, work shops were started, though the applicants were necessarily meager. The tuition was then as it still is, \$25 a year, but the boys were mostly too poor to pay even that. None, however, were refused admission. If they had no money, some benevolent person was asked to support them.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE

For Coughs and Colds in Children.—"I have not the slightest hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all who are suffering from coughs and colds," says Charles M. Cramer, Esq., a well known watch maker of Colorado, Crayton. "It has been some two years since the City Dispensary first called my attention to this valuable medicine, and I have repeatedly used it and it has always been beneficial. It has cured me quickly of all chest colds. It is especially effective for children and seldom takes more than one bottle to cure them of hoarseness. I have persuaded many to try this valuable medicine, and they are all well pleased as myself over the results." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

simply because of the constant interference of the President, who should himself be commander, assisted by an officer of high rank.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28, Chatterboxes Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purport of emollient skin cure. This treatment at once stops falling hair, cures the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & LINDSAY LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair" free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., CUTICURA, Boston, U. S. A.

Columbia and Cleveland BICYCLES

Chain and Chainless Wheels,
New Stock just arrived on Sierra.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Eblers' Block, Fort Street.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN:			FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		
CHINA	APRIL 28	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 25		
DORIC	MAY 5	PERU	MAY 3		
NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	COPTIC	MAY 10		
PERU	MAY 24	AMERICA MARU	MAY 22		
COPTIC	JUNE 3	PEKING	MAY 29		
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	GABLIC	JUNE 7		
PEKING	JUNE 21	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 12		
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 28	CHINA	JUNE 21		
CHINA	JULY 5	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 26		
DORIC	JULY 12	PERU	JULY 2		
NIPPON MARU	JULY 21	COPTIC	JULY 10		
PERU	AUG. 4	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 2		
COPTIC	AUG. 18	PEKING	AUG. 11		
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 25	GABLIC	AUG. 20		
		HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 25		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

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AGENTS.

PRIMO "BOCK" BEER

Now on hand.

Bottled for the absolutely the best spring water. Will prepare a diet system for the warm weather.

'Phone 341 for a case. Main 341.

Settlement in Sight.

There is a prospect of settlement of the suits now pending against the Frank W. Howe. A compromise between the parties has been agreed upon, but awaits the approval of the ship owners who reside at Port Townsend, Wash. There are two suits now pending in United States Court, and one in which judgment was awarded against the schooner for \$200. Two claimants demand \$10,000 and three others have a claim for \$110 for short ration.

The United States Supreme Court has before it the case of the State of Washington to prevent the merging of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroad companies.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, April 22.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Hawaii and Maui ports, at 4 a. m.
Am. bk. Planter, Chase, 22 days from San Francisco.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai, at 5:30 p. m.

Wednesday, April 23.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Koloa, Elele, Mahoe, Waimea and Nawiliwili, at 5 a. m. with 4900 bags sugar, 8000 lbs. hides, 6 goat skins, 35 packages sundries.
Stmr. W. H. Piltz, from Anahola, at 5:10 a. m. with 3500 bags sugar.

Thursday, April 24.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Anahola and Kapaa at 7:10 a. m. with 5700 bags sugar, 30 bags rice, 4 pigs sundries.
Nippon Maru, Greene, from the Orient, sighted at 6 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, April 22.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for the Orient, at 11 a. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Naeau, W. Thompson, for Koloa and Hanalei, at 4 p. m.

Wednesday, April 23.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, for San Francisco, in morning.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports, at 7 a. m.
Am. sc. F. E. Sander, Svenson, for the Sound, in ballast.

Thursday, April 24.

Nippon Maru, Greene, for San Francisco at midnight.
Am. ship Edward Sewall, Quick, for New York, at 6 a. m. with 5000 tons sugar.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Anahola, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Koloa, Elele, Hanalei, Makawili, Waimea and Kekaha, at 5 p. m.
Am. bark Ceylon, Wilier, for Laysan Island, at 5 p. m.

Shipping Notes

The tug Iroquois is on the marine railway for an overhauling.

The Inter-Island Company's buoy at Makawili parted her chain last Saturday and was relayed by the crew of the Mikahala.

The American-Hawaiian steamer Alaskan may arrive from the coast on Monday. She will load sugar here for New York.

The bridge at Anahola which was carried away during the recent storm is being rebuilt and will stand four feet higher than the old one.

The U. S. F. C. S. S. Albatross goes on a cruise to Molokai next Monday after her return from this cruise she will leave for Laysan Island.

The ship Arthur Sewall started to load sugar yesterday. She will take about 5000 tons and is expected to sail for New York in two or three weeks. The ship Acme has not yet commenced loading. She also will take about 5000 tons of sugar to New York.

When the U. S. tug Iroquois was hauled out of the water yesterday and onto the marine railway to be cleaned, a dent plate was discovered on her starboard side, two feet below the water line and a few feet forward of amidship. The dent was caused by contact with the ram of the battleship Wisconsin when she was last here.

A CLOSE SHAVE.

Fugi Alleged Attempted Murder Early Yesterday Morning.

Ten police were actively engaged yesterday in searching for a Japanese named Muranaka, who up to an early hour this morning they had been unable to locate.

Muranaka is said to have made an attempt on the life of another Japanese named K. Fugi, yesterday morning at Kamohi, by shooting at him with a revolver. Complainant alleges that Muranaka, when but a short distance away from him, fired his revolver point blank at his face, the ball grazing his cheek. The alleged assailant was recently arrested on a charge of robbery in the first degree. K. Fugi who figured in yesterday's affair, being the complainant.

Bureka's Pilikis

San Francisco dispatches state that the Globe Navigation Company's steamer Bureka had 5000 bags of sugar in her cargo damaged on her last trip to the coast from Kahului. The Bureka sailed from Kahului on March 24 with 40,000 bags of sugar, arriving in San Francisco on April 4. The cause of the alleged damage is unknown. If 5000 bags of sugar have been spoiled, it will mean a loss of \$20,000 to the company. Instead of loading merchandise in San Francisco as advertised, the Bureka loaded lumber and went up north.

Sugar Ships Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Of three sugar vessels reaching port yesterday the Rhoderick Dhu, Captain Johnson from Hilo, made the quickest trip coming in in fifteen days with 40,000 bags of sugar. Last Thursday 300 miles west of this port the Rhoderick Dhu saw a three-masted ship steering east. The barkentine W. H. Dimond, sixteen days from Honolulu brought 10,300 bags of sugar, and the bark R. P. Rithed, Captain McPhail, with 32,000 bags of sugar came from Honolulu in twenty-one days.

Big Tonnage.

Evidence that the big business of San Francisco is on the increase is the fact that there is a tonnage of \$220,000 on the way as against vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 15,000 at this time last year. The vessels, both sail and steam, and from all parts of the world and a large number is listed from the port. Wharfage facilities are not to be in great demand and there is need for even more docking room than is now contemplated by the Harbor Commission.

C. S. Mauley and Herbert Patton fought a duel with pistols at Centerville, in which both were wounded. They were in love with the same girl.

DOWN BY THE TRACK
Jockey Burns Has a Very Likely String.

(From Thursday's daily.)

BOB Burns brought down with him from Hilo the best stable of runners that has ever gone out of the Rainy City. He is now comfortably settled with his equine charges in the Douglass place Leahi of the track and where he got 'em in shape for the starter last season.

In his string are Nullah, General Cronje, Time Center, Socialist and Del Vista.

Nullah is the "hot" pony which defeated Molly Connors at Hilo last January in a half-mile race. She is a racy looking bay mare, by imp. Aintree, and stands about fourteen two. She has been raced on Chicago and California tracks.

Time Center is a bay gelding by George Kinney, out of Green Witch by Longfellow. He has only started once in his life, at Hilo last January, on which occasion he failed to earn brackets.

Socialist, by St. Carlo-Anarchy, is well known here. He was brought from San Francisco a year ago to stack up against Weller, but went wrong and did not start on the local track. He succumbed to Weller in a mile race at Hoolulu Park last January.

Del Vista, a big sorrel mare by imp. Del Mar, out of playful, won one race at the Coast, running five and a half furlongs at Oakland in 1:10. She has been raced at Hilo and has shown herself to be a consistent performer.

General Cronje, by imp. Marten-Hurst-Songstress, is the big bay gelding which defeated Aggravation in a mile race run at Kapiolani Park last June. So well did his connections think of him that he was all but entered in this year's Burns handicap. His feet have grown out and his ringbones entirely disappeared, thanks to the clever treatment of Trainer Burns, who does all his own doctoring.

All the above horses are controlled by G. S. McKenzie, and with them he should win many purses.

Royal Fan, one of G. S. McKenzie's stable, is in foal to Taranta, a son of imp. St. Blaise, out of a mare by Tarantula, by imp. Great Tom.

Hilo horsemen are talking of organizing a jockey club and purchasing the Hoolulu Park track.

The mare Blooming Chance, now in Hilo, is in foal to Satsuma, a Burns handicap winner. Satsuma has run six furlongs in 1:12, and Blooming Chance, before she was shipped down here, worked the same distance in 1:13. She was purchased in San Francisco by Jack Wilson for a song, having become affected in her wind. Jack thought that he might be able to get a half mile race out of her, but on her only start, in Hilo, she was so refractory at the post that no jockey could be found who could stay on her back.

Hornor's ranch at Kukui has not sent anything to the June meeting. Both Alphaeus and Princess Leotis, his two best runners, are turned out.

Naples, which won several races in the Islands two years ago, recently won a couple of purses in Nevada. Everett, a stable companion of Naples, is pulling a buggy in San Francisco. He had more speed than Socialist but would only display it in his morning work.

Mike Costello has at present three horses in training at the track, Albert M., Directress and Violin. The latter is working very nicely and her veteran trainer hopes to get her back to her best form.

Quinn's black pacer is coming to nicely and is creating a very good impression among those who see him work. He is nicely gaited and has lots of speed, and is said to be a green one at that.

It is said that Tom Hollinger will not train either Ravery or Aggravation this season, but will pin his hopes of winning a race to the home-bred Leahi alone.

John Callan has received an addition to his string in the shape of M. F. Drummond's Los Angeles.

It is said that Colonel Spaulding intends to sell all his racers at the Kealia ranch in the near future. The best of them is said to be Omega, a full brother to Amario which has not yet been raced.

Amethyst, a Kealia ranch mare, has a foal by Patrol Lady Amanda, another Kealia mare is in foal to Gold Dust.

If a race at a mile and a quarter for Hawaiian bred horses had been framed for the forthcoming meeting it is probable that old Antidote would have been sent over from Hawaii to oppose Amario. The old gray warrior is said to be as full of running as ever.

The runners are being given slow galloping exercise just now. Weller is moving like the racehorse he is and will be bad to beat this year.

On Monday Violin worked heats in 2:15, 2:20 and 2:40.

Quinn's black horse has worked as good as 2:25 during the last week. Warby worked heats on Tuesday in 2:25 and 2:31.

Edna G. put in a heat on Monday in 2:15 and Leahi another at the same clip.

Seeley Shaw has pacer worked a mile on Tuesday in 2:25.

COULD NOT CLEAN CITY.

(Continued from page 1.)

Refer to an agreement made in 1902 by which he was to receive a month's notice in case the board desired to do away with his services and upon motion he was voted a month's salary.

The appointment of Jack McVeigh as superintendent was formally ratified by a vote of 12 to 2.

McVeigh's salary is \$225 per month.

ROYAL
(Baking Powder)

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Dr. Sloggett called attention to the need of further medical help at the leper settlement. He said that it was impossible for one physician to look after 1000 patients, and still attempt original research. An attending physician, with two or three dressers and a medical dispenser, was also required. He suggested that this was a good matter for the medical men of the city to bring before the next Legislature.

Dr. Sloggett stated also that he had written to Surgeon General Wyman requesting that he send a specialist to Molokai for the study of leprosy, and he had made the same request of the University of Michigan.

A communication was read from Dr. F. B. Turck of Chicago, who desired to have the public schools introduce the study of dietetics in their curriculum. The letter was laid on the table.

The committee which examined into the soda water question reported that the water used by some of the factories was in danger of contamination and recommended that it be boiled.

THE WAIKIKI ROAD.

Without a dissenting vote the jury which spent four days in consideration of the proposed plans for the widening of the Waikiki road, to make it a state boulevard and afford a chance for the laying of the tracks of the Rapid Transit Company along it, has reported in favor of the improvement. The representative character of the jury indicates that there will be no delay in carrying out its report, as the plans for that feature of the scheme will have the aid of the same committee which worked so hard to have the initial steps taken for the furtherance of the scheme.

The plan proposed by the jury is one which not only will make the road of the width desired by the promoters, but will straighten out some of the awkward kinks in it. The first of this kind of change is said to be the running of a line which will give a sweeping curve to the road about the point where the Hopkins switch is placed, and the second involves the drawing of a straight line along the Hawaiian Hotel Annex property, from the Bishop switch corner to the stream. With the exception of the last named the entire plan is that of Superintendent J. H. Boyd.

The undersigned jurors in the above case met at the office of the high sheriff on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, in company with the deputy sheriff, Mr. Stillman of the Public Works office and Mr. Dwight, Road Supervisor, visited the premises and inspected the proposed changes from King street to the vicinity of Makee.

A second meeting was held at the office of the high sheriff Monday the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock, there being present with the undersigned, Mr. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Dodge, representing the Bishop Estate, Mr. Cornwell and Mr. Bowler, property owners, who were informed of a suggested change in the line of the proposed improvement, and there appearing no objections, the jury reports as follows.

That the proposed lines on the makai side of the road to the property of the Bishop Estate now occupied by the Hotel Annex, be changed so as to run in a straight course from the Ewa side of said property to the stream on the Diamond Head side of the same, and that the line on the mauka side be changed so as to conform therewith.

That with this change the jury are unanimous in recommending that the proposed widening and alterations in the said road be laid out on a map in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, be adopted and carried out by the proper officers of the government so to do.

ARTHUR B. WOOD, Chairman.

J. LUCAS, F. W. McHENNEY, W. M. GRAHAM, H. F. BERTLEMAN, THEO F. LANSING, Secretary.

Honolulu, April 22 1902.
To A. M. Brown, Esq., High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii.

CABLE MEASURES SHELVED.

Mackay Renders a Government Line a Superfluous.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—There is almost no talk nowadays of Pacific cable bills, and it appears to be generally conceded that nothing will be done by Congress this session. The construction of a cable to Honolulu by John W. Mackay's company which it is reported will be completed by November seems to have satisfied the majority of the members of Congress that a Government cable would be a superfluous.

Mackay has filed a guarantee with the Department of Justice concerning rates and agrees to submit to regulations imposed in case of war including censorship right of way of Government messages etc. "What more do we want?" asked a Pacific Coast Senator today. "We're getting a Pacific cable as it is. Why should Congress bother about it?"

HER SON'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

A neighbor ran in with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when my son was suffering with severe cramps and was given up as beyond hope by my regular physician who stands high in his profession. After administering three doses of my son recovered completely in twenty-four hours. Care Mrs. Mary Taylor of Mt. Crawford, Va. R. A. Taylor's remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

WORLD'S NEWS
CONDENSED

Queen Marie Henrietta of Belgium is ill. France will participate in the St. Louis Exposition.

Hundreds of deaths from cholera are reported at Manila.

Great damage has been done to Texas crops by a hail storm.

There is still talk of the enforced retreat of General Miles.

People in the lower Rio Grande valley are reported to be starving.

Governor Taft is to confer with the pope about religious matters in the Philippines.

Fleishman, the Los Angeles absconder, is reported to be in business in Valparaiso, Chile.

Indian Territory courts have decided that an Indian can sell no part of his land allotment.

There is little chance that the Mare Island Navy Yard will be given a cruiser to build.

A new British loan of thirty-two million pounds is to be raised by an issue of 2½ per cent consols.

Owing to scarcity of provisions Nicaragua has suspended the tariff on flour, wheat, beans, rice and lard.

Generals Corbin, Young and Wood will attend the German maneuvers as the guests of Emperor Wilhelm.

The committee on resolutions of the Republican State Convention at San Jose, Cal., voted to endorse Gage.

Roosevelt has taken out a \$50,000 policy, and is now said to be one of the most heavily insured men in America.

The Northwestern University Law School of Chicago will enter a broader field with a new endowment of \$300,000.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia has been appointed a member of the Indian commission, to succeed Bishop Whipple.

An infernal machine addressed to Isaac C. Wyman, a Boston millionaire, reached him through the postoffice, but did not explode.

Brussels police fought a pitched battle with a mob, killing many. The soldiers called out to suppress the riot are on the verge of mutiny.

Gen. Stewart of the British army, answering the neutrality argument, holds that the British mule shipping station at New Orleans is not a military camp.

Immense bodies of Bessemer iron ore, almost free of phosphorus, have been found on the Alaskan islands.

Stimulated by a reward of \$12,000, Rockland county, N. Y., is surrounded by armed men trying to find two escaped burglars.

A passenger on an overland train died at Reno, Nevada, and he is supposed to have had plague. He came from Australia.

Belgium is near to a great revolution. The working people demand a revision of the suffrage laws, and socialists all over the country are arming. Riots continue with much loss of life.

Rev. Samuel Kroll of Lacombe, Iowa, committed suicide because so few went to hear him preach. He had served two years in the Philippines as a private in the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment.

The Northern Pacific east-bound passenger train broke through a bridge near Glendive, Mont. One man was hurt.

A Los Angeles couple were parties to a mock marriage as an April fool joke, and now their friends threaten to sue to get the wedding presents back.

L. E. Beebe, the local agent of the Globe Navigation Company, returned on the Mauna Loa yesterday from a business trip to Hawaii and Maui.

The Methodist church at Fresno has been burned to the ground.

Charles Gilbert Webb wanted in Idaho for stage robbery, was caught in Mexico after a chase of nine years. While in jail his brother mysteriously took his place and the robber is again at large.

PLAY GROUND SITE
ALMOST SETTLED

At a meeting of the McKinley Memorial Executive Committee held yesterday afternoon it was

practically decided to accept the offer of the Bishop estate for ten acres of land at Pawaia to be utilized for a public playground. No definite action was taken upon the matter aside from the appointment of a committee to secure estimates for filling in the land in question but it is quite generally understood among the members of the committee that the Pawaia site is to be selected.

Those in attendance at yesterday's meeting, which was held in C. M. Cooke's office, were: Acting Governor Cooper, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, F. A. Schaefer, J. A. McCandless, Mr. Imanishi and Secretary Hawes. The discussion centered about the selection of a site for the memorial playground which the committee had already decided is to be the form which Hawaii's memorial to the late President McKinley shall take. Though several sites offered were satisfactory yet the price placed upon them by their owners was far above that which the executive committee felt itself capable of securing in the Territory. At the same time it was generally agreed that some active steps must be taken to show the people that the committee was at work and that there was a goal which it is hoped to reach. The only site for a playground which is anywhere within the limit of the expenditure the executive committee desired to make is the Bishop estate tract at Pawaia. The price placed upon the land by the Bishop trustees is \$50 per acre, the entire tract consisting of ten acres. However, the land is unavailable in its present condition and considerable filling and improving is required to make it meet the requirements of the executive committee. The filling is the principal item of expense and a committee was appointed to investigate this question and report in a meeting to be held soon to ascertain from contractors for what the work could be done. Rough estimates of the work have already been placed in the hands of the committee showing the cost to be from \$500 to \$800 per acre. This would make the total cost of the land somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1000 per acre, or probably a total expenditure of from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

The resignation of Henry Waterhouse as chairman of the Honolulu committee was presented and accepted and the chairmanship was offered to Mr. J. G. Rothwell. Mr. Waterhouse leaves soon for a three months' tour of Europe and as the committee expects to do the greatest amount of work in the near future a new chairman for the local committee is required.

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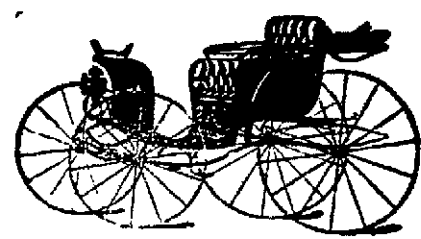
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